

BOUNDARY QUOTIENTS AND IDEALS OF TOEPLITZ C*-ALGEBRAS OF ARTIN GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We study the quotients of the Toeplitz C*-algebra of a quasi-lattice ordered group (G, P) , which we view as crossed products by a partial actions of G on closed invariant subsets of a totally disconnected compact Hausdorff space, the Nica spectrum of (G, P) . Our original motivation and our main examples are drawn from right-angled Artin groups, but many of our results are valid for more general quasi-lattice ordered groups. We show that the Nica spectrum has a unique minimal closed invariant subset, which we call the boundary spectrum, and we define the boundary quotient to be the crossed product of the corresponding restricted partial action. The main technical tools used are the results of Exel, Laca, and Quigg on simplicity and ideal structure of partial crossed products, which depend on amenability and topological freeness of the partial action and its restriction to closed invariant subsets. When there exists a generalised length function, or controlled map, defined on G and taking values in an amenable group, we prove that the partial action is amenable on arbitrary closed invariant subsets. The topological freeness of the boundary action depends on topological freeness of the restriction to a certain lattice subgroup of G , the “core” of (G, P) , which often turns out to be trivial. Our main results are obtained for right-angled Artin groups with trivial centre, that is, those with no cyclic direct factor; they include a presentation of the boundary quotient in terms of generators and relations that generalises Cuntz’s presentation of \mathcal{O}_n , a proof that the boundary quotient is purely infinite and simple, and a parametrisation of the ideals of the Toeplitz C*-algebra in terms of subsets of the standard generators of the Artin group.

INTRODUCTION

To any quasi-lattice ordered group (G, P) , one can associate the Toeplitz (or Wiener-Hopf) C*-algebra $\mathcal{T}(G, P)$ generated by the compression to $\ell^2(P)$ of the left regular representation of G . These were originally introduced by Nica [15], and were further studied in [12, 10], in terms of a characteristic universal property of representations of the semigroup P by isometries satisfying a certain covariance relation isolated by Nica. Along these lines, it was shown in [4] that the Toeplitz algebras associated in this way to right angled Artin groups have the universal property with respect to covariant isometric representations and satisfy a uniqueness theorem, [4, Theorem 24], that generalises results of Coburn [3] and Cuntz [7]. A key feature of this uniqueness result is that only the isometric representations of the Artin monoid that satisfy a certain properness condition, see (2.1) below, give rise to faithful representations of the Toeplitz algebra. In the case of Coburn’s classical result, concerning a single isometry, this properness condition simply says that the isometry must not be a unitary, while in Cuntz’s situation, where the algebra is generated by a number of isometries with mutually orthogonal ranges, it says that the direct sum of these ranges is not the whole space.

It is then natural to consider the different ways in which the properness condition may fail to hold, and the ideals and quotients of the Toeplitz C*-algebras that arise from this failure.

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We continue here the study of these questions, the importance of which is underlined by the well known facts that in Coburn’s situation one obtains the C^* -algebra of continuous functions on the circle (and its quotients), and in Cuntz’s situation one obtains the purely infinite Cuntz algebras \mathcal{O}_n from [6]. Our present motivation is to understand the situation for right-angled Artin groups, the study of which was initiated in [4], but as it turns out, many of our results are valid for more general classes of quasi-lattice ordered groups, notably those which admit a certain type of generalized length function, or “controlled map”, taking values in an amenable group.

The methods used for the analysis are those developed in [10] and involve realising Toeplitz algebras as crossed products by partial actions. Once topological freeness and amenability have been established for the relevant partial actions, these methods allow us to move between ideals of the Toeplitz C^* -algebras and closed invariant subsets of the spectrum of the diagonal, which, as shown by Nica in [15], is the space of nonempty, hereditary, directed subsets of the positive cone P of the quasi-lattice ordered group (G, P) under consideration.

We begin by giving in Section 1 a brief reminder of the relevant results about partial actions from [10] stated with a small modification that will be needed here. In Section 2 we include some basic facts about quasi-lattice ordered groups and their Toeplitz C^* -algebras, and also a brief review of the definition of right-angled Artin groups.

In Section 3 we discuss closed invariant subsets of the Nica spectrum and the induced ideals of the partial crossed product they generate. Parallel to this, we also explore the different ways in which the properness condition (2.1) can fail for covariant isometric representations. Of particular interest are two collections of extra relations that can be imposed on the isometric representations. One is a maximal set of relations \mathcal{F} which corresponds to the closure of the set of maximal points in the Nica spectrum, and determines the boundary quotient. The other set \mathcal{E} is empty unless P admits a finite set of lower bounds, in which case it corresponds to the set of unbounded points of the Nica spectrum and determines the quotient by a minimal ideal.

Amenability is discussed in Section 4. The main results there are Theorem 4.7 and Corollary 4.8, which apply to quasi-lattice ordered groups admitting a controlled map to an amenable group. By extending the methods of [12] we are able to give a direct proof of amenability of the partial action when restricted to arbitrary closed invariant subsets of the Nica spectrum. This argument avoids using the approximation property of [10], which we have been unable to establish in the case of Artin groups.

In Section 5 we focus on the partial action restricted to the boundary. Theorem 5.1 states that the boundary quotient is purely infinite and simple whenever this boundary action is both amenable and topologically free. In order to characterise topological freeness in Proposition 5.5 we introduce the notion of the *core* of a quasi-lattice ordered group. For Artin groups this corresponds to the centre. When it is trivial, the partial action of the right-angled Artin group on its boundary spectrum is topologically free, by Corollary 5.7.

In Section 6 we introduce the notion of graph-irreducibility for a quasi-lattice ordered group (G, P) and show, Proposition 6.4, that if (G, P) admits a controlled map to a free abelian group and is graph-irreducible then the boundary relations \mathcal{F} and minimal set of relations \mathcal{E} are equivalent, and so the boundary ideal is either minimal or trivial. In the case of a right-angled Artin group, graph-irreducibility coincides with the typically weaker notion of irreducibility with respect to direct sums (of partially ordered groups). Moreover the decomposition of a right-angled Artin group (A, A^+) into a direct sum of (graph-)irreducibles can be easily read from the usual presentation for the group – the presentation is described by a graph Γ and the irreducible factors correspond to the connected components of the opposite graph Γ^{opp} (by

definition, Γ^{opp} has the same vertex set as Γ and edges joining the vertices that are not joined in Γ).

These considerations lead us to our first main result, Theorem 6.7, in which we prove that, for each right-angled Artin group with trivial centre, the boundary quotient of the Toeplitz algebra is purely infinite and simple and has a straightforward presentation in terms of generators and relations. This generalizes Cuntz's classical result for \mathcal{O}_n , which is the boundary quotient associated to the free group on n generators. Given the richness of the class of right-angled Artin groups, this result raises the interesting question of classification of these boundary quotients, which is not addressed in the present work, but is the subject of ongoing joint research with B. Abadie.

In Section 7 we study the decomposition of (G, P) as a direct sum of quasi-lattice ordered groups. The motivating example is the direct sum decomposition of a right-angled Artin group according to the connected components of Γ^{opp} . We show that such a sum is topologically free on closed invariant subsets if and only if all the summands are. Finally, in Section 8 we combine this together with the results of Section 4, Section 5, and Section 6, and the parametrisation of ideals given in [10] to obtain our second main result, Theorem 8.3, which shows that the ideals of the Toeplitz C*-algebra of a right-angled Artin group are parametrised by the elements of the Boolean algebra of finite subsets of the set of all finite connected components of Γ^{opp} .

1. PARTIAL GROUP ACTIONS AND CROSSED PRODUCTS

Let \mathbf{X} denote a locally compact topological space. By a *partial action* θ of a group G on \mathbf{X} we mean a family of open sets $\{U_t : t \in G\}$ and partial homeomorphisms $\theta_t : U_{t^{-1}} \rightarrow U_t$ such that θ_{st} extends $\theta_s \theta_t$ for all $s, t \in G$ (see [14, 9, 10]). Such an action naturally induces a partial action α of G on the C*-algebra $C_0(\mathbf{X})$ with domains the ideals $D_t := C_0(U_t)$ and partial isomorphisms $\alpha_t : f \in D_t \mapsto f \circ \theta_t \in D_{t^{-1}}$ for $t \in G$. We refer to the triple $(C_0(\mathbf{X}), G, \alpha)$ as a *partial dynamical system*. Associated to any partial dynamical system $(C_0(\mathbf{X}), G, \alpha)$ there is a crossed product C*-algebra $C_0(\mathbf{X}) \rtimes_{\alpha} G$ and a reduced crossed product C*-algebra $C_0(\mathbf{X}) \rtimes_{\alpha, r} G$. By analogy with the corresponding constructions for group actions, these are defined as completions of the convolution algebra of finite sums of the form $\sum f_g \delta_g$ where $f_g \in D_g$ for each g . The full crossed product $C_0(\mathbf{X}) \rtimes_{\alpha} G$ can also be defined in terms of a universal property for covariant representations. See [14, 16, 9, 10] for details.

In order to study simplicity, pure infiniteness and the ideal structure of crossed products by partial actions we rely heavily on the methods developed in [10]. These methods depend upon the following two key properties which we shall therefore need to verify for each of our partial dynamical systems.

Definition 1.1. We say that a partial action of a group G on a locally compact topological space \mathbf{X} , or the induced partial action on the C*-algebra $C_0(\mathbf{X})$, is *topologically free* if the fixed set in \mathbf{X} of every nontrivial element of G has empty interior.

We say that a partial action is *amenable* if the canonical map from the full to the reduced crossed product is an isomorphism, equivalently, if the conditional expectation $\Phi : C_0(\mathbf{X}) \rtimes_{\alpha} G \rightarrow C_0(\mathbf{X})$, characterised by $\Phi(f \delta_g) = f$ if $g = e$ and 0 otherwise, is faithful on positive elements.

The main result needed about crossed products by partial actions is [10, Theorem 3.5]. We point out that the approximation property assumed there is only needed to prove amenability on closed invariant subsets. Since we shall verify directly that our partial actions are amenable on closed invariant subsets, the following restatement of [10, Theorem 3.5] will be more useful.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $(C_0(\mathbf{X}), G, \alpha)$ be a partial dynamical system that is topologically free and amenable on every closed invariant subset of \mathbf{X} . Denote by $\langle S \rangle$ the ideal generated by a set S .*

Then the map

$$U \mapsto \langle C_0(U) \rangle$$

is an isomorphism between the lattice of invariant open subsets of \mathbf{X} and the lattice of ideals of the crossed product $C_0(\mathbf{X}) \rtimes_\alpha G$. Moreover, the quotient by the ideal $\langle C_0(U) \rangle$ is canonically isomorphic to $C_0(\mathbf{X} \setminus U) \rtimes_\alpha G$.

The class of partial actions we shall consider arise as in [10]. If G is a countable group, with identity element $e \in G$, we define the space

$$\mathbf{X}_G = \{\omega \in \{0, 1\}^G : e \in \omega\}.$$

This is a compact Hausdorff space with the relative topology inherited from $\{0, 1\}^G$. There is a canonical partial action of G on \mathbf{X}_G (by partial homeomorphisms) which is defined by left multiplication: for $t \in G$, set $U_t = \{\omega \in \mathbf{X}_G : t \in \omega\}$ and define the partial action by

$$t : U_{t^{-1}} \rightarrow U_t \quad \text{such that} \quad \omega \mapsto t\omega = \{tx : x \in \omega\}.$$

Covariant representations of this partial C^* -dynamical system are in one to one correspondence with partial representations of the group G , see [9, 10]. Thus the crossed product $C_0(\mathbf{X}) \rtimes_\alpha G$ has a universal property with respect to partial representations of G . As in [10], we are interested here in partial representations subject to relations, so we adopt the same definitions. We shall regard a collection \mathcal{R} of continuous functions on \mathbf{X}_G as *relations* and define the *spectrum* $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})$ of \mathcal{R} to be the subset of \mathbf{X}_G

$$\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R}) := \{\omega \in \mathbf{X}_G : f(t^{-1}\omega) = 0 \text{ for all } t \in \omega, f \in \mathcal{R}\}$$

Note that $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})$ is the largest subset of \mathbf{X}_G on which the equivariant form of the relations are satisfied; it is a closed, hence compact set, and is invariant under the partial action of G even if the given set of relations is not G -invariant to begin with. Thus there is a restriction of the partial action to $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})$ and we may form the crossed product $C(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})) \rtimes G$. On the other hand, every closed invariant subset X of \mathbf{X}_G may be obtained as the spectrum of a set of relations (namely, those functions in $C(\mathbf{X}_G)$ which are zero on X). It is shown in [10, Proposition 4.1] that if $I = \langle \mathcal{R} \rangle$ is the ideal of $C(\mathbf{X}_G)$ generated by the set of relations \mathcal{R} then $I = C_0(\mathbf{X}_G \setminus \text{Spec}(\mathcal{R}))$ and the quotient is canonically isomorphic to $C(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R}))$. Moreover, one also has the following exact sequence from [10, Proposition 3.1],

$$0 \rightarrow \langle \mathcal{R} \rangle \rtimes G \rightarrow C_0(\mathbf{X}_G) \rtimes G \rightarrow C(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})) \rtimes G \rightarrow 0,$$

where the latter crossed product is universal for partial representations of G subject to the relations \mathcal{R} , in the sense of [10, Theorem 4.4]. Since $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})$ is chosen so that the relations in \mathcal{R} are satisfied pointwise on each $\omega \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})$, we will often reverse the terminology, and say that “an element ω of \mathbf{X}_G satisfies the relations \mathcal{R} ” whenever $\omega \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})$. Obviously the partial representation of G arising in the crossed product $C(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})) \rtimes G$ satisfies the relations \mathcal{R} , so these relations are imposed via restriction of the partial action from \mathbf{X}_G to $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})$.

2. QUASI-LATTICE ORDERS AND THEIR TOEPLITZ ALGEBRAS

We are interested in certain crossed products arising from quasi-lattice ordered groups, as introduced by Nica in [15], see also [12, 10, 4]. We briefly review the basic facts about these structures.

Let G be a group, with identity element e , and suppose that G is equipped with a partial order \leq that is invariant by left multiplication in the group: $x \leq y \implies gx \leq gy$ for all $g, x, y \in G$. The *positive cone* of (G, \leq) is defined to be the set $P = \{g \in G : e \leq g\}$. By left invariance of the partial order one has that $x \leq y$ if and only if $x^{-1}y \in P$, for $x, y \in G$. Thus any left invariant partial order on a group is uniquely determined by its positive cone. Moreover,

one easily checks that a subset $P \subset G$ is the positive cone of a left invariant partial order on G if and only if P is a submonoid of G and $P \cap P^{-1} = \{e\}$. In this case we refer to the pair (G, P) as a *partially ordered group* and denote by \leq the associated left invariant partial order. (Note that there is a similarly defined unique *right* invariant partial order canonically associated to (G, P) . However, in the present paper, we shall consider only left invariant structures).

Definition 2.1. A partially ordered group (G, P) is said to be *quasi-lattice ordered* if every pair of elements having a common upper bound in G has a least common upper bound (with respect to the left partial order \leq). The least upper bound of the pair $x, y \in G$ is usually denoted $x \vee y$. We note that in a quasi-lattice order every finite set F of elements with a common upper bound has a least upper bound, written $\bigvee F$. We shall generally also write $x \vee y = \infty$ to mean that x and y have no common upper bound in (G, P) .

A semigroup representation $V : P \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ of P by isometries on the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} satisfying $V_x V_x^* V_y V_y^* = V_{x \vee y} V_{x \vee y}^*$ for $x, y \in P$, is said to be covariant in the sense of Nica, [15]. The universal C*-algebra $C^*(G, P)$ for Nica-covariant isometric representations of P is canonically isomorphic to the crossed product associated to a partial action of G as described in Section 1, while the Toeplitz C*-algebra $\mathcal{T}(G, P)$ determined by the left regular representation of P on $\ell^2(P)$ is canonically isomorphic to the corresponding reduced crossed product, see [10, Section 6]. The covariance relations above translate into relations for the canonical partial action of G on \mathbf{X}_G given by

$$\mathcal{N} := \{1_x 1_y - 1_{x \vee y} : \text{for all } x, y \in G\},$$

where 1_x denotes the characteristic function of the set $\{\omega \in X_G : x \in \omega\}$. Notice that the extra relation $u_x^* u_x = 1$ for $x \in P$ listed in [10] is in fact a consequence of the above because for every $x \in P$ one has that $x^{-1} \vee e = e$ and thus $u_x^* u_x = 1_{x^{-1}} = 1_{x^{-1} \vee e} = 1_e = 1$.

A subset ω of G is *hereditary* if $\omega P^{-1} \subset \omega$, and it is *directed* if $x \vee y \in \omega$ (in particular $x \vee y \neq \infty$) for all $x, y \in \omega$. From [15, §6.2], the spectrum of the relations \mathcal{N} is the set

$$\Omega = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{N}) = \{ \text{directed hereditary subsets of } G \text{ that contain } e \}.$$

As remarked above, we have canonical isomorphisms

$$C_u^*(G, P) \cong C(\Omega) \rtimes G \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{T}(G, P) \cong C(\Omega) \rtimes_r G.$$

When these two algebras are canonically isomorphic, that is, when the partial action on Ω is amenable, Theorem 1.2 describes the lattice of ideals, but in order to use it profitably, we need to determine first the closed invariant subsets of Ω , and then to check whether the restricted partial actions are amenable and topologically free on each of these sets.

These issues will be the focus for the remainder of the paper. Some general observations concerning closed invariant sets are made in Section 3, below. The problem of determining all closed invariant sets is addressed more fully in Section 6 and Section 7, and is concluded in the case of a right-angled Artin group in Section 8. The question of amenability is addressed in Section 4, and topological freeness is studied in Section 5, and then further in Section 7.

We conclude this section by describing our main example of a quasi-lattice ordered group.

Definition 2.2 (Right-angled Artin groups). Let Γ denote a simplicial graph with countable vertex set S . We define the corresponding *right-angled Artin group* A_Γ by the presentation

$$A_\Gamma = \langle S \mid ab = ba \text{ if } \{a, b\} \text{ is an edge of } \Gamma \rangle.$$

Let A_Γ^+ denote the submonoid of A_Γ generated by S . Then (A_Γ, A_Γ^+) is a quasi-lattice ordered group where, for distinct generators $a, b \in S$ we have $a \vee b = ab = ba$ if a and b span an edge and $a \vee b = \infty$ otherwise (see [4]). It is important to note also that A_Γ^+ is presented abstractly as a monoid by the same presentation over S as just given for the group A_Γ . This fact is an

easy consequence of the solution to the word problem in a right-angled Artin group which seems to have first appeared in the paper [2] by Baudisch. See also [5], Section 5, for a more recent treatment of the word and conjugacy problems, and for further references to the literature.

The Toeplitz C^* -algebras of right-angled Artin groups were studied in [4], where it was shown that a covariant isometric representation V of a right-angled Artin monoid gives a faithful representation of the associated Toeplitz C^* -algebra if and only if

$$(2.1) \quad \prod_{s \in F} (I - V_s V_s^*) \neq 0 \quad \text{for every finite subset } F \text{ of generators.}$$

When the graph defining the Artin group consists of vertices with no edges, this retrieves Cuntz's result on the uniqueness of the C^* -algebra generated by isometries with orthogonal ranges that do not add up to the whole space. At the other extreme, the case of a full graph yields a result on the uniqueness of the C^* -algebra generated by n -tuples of $*$ -commuting isometries [3, 17].

3. CLOSED INVARIANT SETS IN THE NICA SPECTRUM

Throughout this section we suppose that (G, P) is a quasi-lattice ordered group. We wish to study the closed invariant subsets of the Nica spectrum $\Omega = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{N})$ associated to (G, P) . By the discussion in Section 1, every closed invariant subset of Ω can be obtained by adding further relations to \mathcal{N} . From now on, whenever (G, P) is quasi-lattice ordered, the Nica relations are implicitly assumed, and only the extra relations are indicated explicitly. We shall see below that since the topology on Ω arises from the order structure of (G, P) , it will suffice to consider relations of a very simple kind, coming from finite subsets of P .

Definition 3.1. Let \mathcal{Q} denote the collection of all finite subsets of P . The *elementary relations* are those of the form $f_H := \prod_{h \in H} (1 - 1_h)$ with $H \in \mathcal{Q}$. We include here the empty set $\emptyset \in \mathcal{Q}$, the empty product f_\emptyset being interpreted as 1.

For simplicity of notation, we shall frequently refer to the finite subsets of P , that is, to elements of \mathcal{Q} themselves, as elementary relations, and shall say that $\omega \in \Omega$ *satisfies the elementary relation* $H \in \mathcal{Q}$ if the relation f_H is satisfied at ω , i.e. if $f_H(t^{-1}\omega) = \prod_{h \in H} (1 - 1_h)(t^{-1}\omega) = 0$ for every $t \in \omega$. Using the definition of 1_h we see that this means that $\omega \cap tH \neq \emptyset$ for all $t \in \omega$. Given a set of elementary relations $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{Q}$, we shall write $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}} = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{R}) \cap \Omega$ for the spectrum of the Nica relations together with the relations in \mathcal{R} . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{\mathcal{R}} &= \{ \omega \in \Omega : f_H(t^{-1}\omega) = 0 \text{ for all } t \in \omega \text{ and } H \in \mathcal{R} \} \\ &= \{ \omega \in \Omega : \omega \cap tH \neq \emptyset \text{ for all } t \in \omega \text{ and } H \in \mathcal{R} \}. \end{aligned}$$

We remark that the elementary relations \mathcal{Q} encompass two extreme examples. The empty set $\emptyset \in \mathcal{Q}$, interpreted as the relation $f_\emptyset = 1$, is satisfied by *no element* of Ω . On the other hand, an elementary relation $H \in \mathcal{Q}$ is satisfied by *every* element of Ω if and only if $e \in H$.

By definition, the topology on Ω is inherited from the product topology on $\{0, 1\}^G$, but it also has another characterisation in terms of the order structure on P , cf. [11]. According to this characterisation, a basis of the topology is given by the family of clopen subsets of Ω

$$V(t, tH) := \{ \omega \in \Omega : t \in \omega \text{ but } \omega \cap tH = \emptyset \} \quad \text{for } t \in G \text{ and } H \in \mathcal{Q}.$$

Note that the basic sets $V(t, t\emptyset)$ are included, since $\emptyset \in \mathcal{Q}$. These are necessary: in the case where (G, P) is a lattice, the group G itself is a directed hereditary set, so $G \in \Omega$, and it is easy to check that $G \in V(t, tH)$ if and only if $H = \emptyset$.

The following lemma shows that in the study of closed invariant subsets of Ω , there is no loss of generality in considering only elementary relations.

Lemma 3.2. *Every closed invariant subset of the Nica spectrum may be written as $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}$ for some set of elementary relations $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{Q}$. More precisely, given any subset $X \subset \Omega$, the smallest closed invariant subset of Ω containing X is equal to $\Omega_{\mathcal{L}(X)}$ where $\mathcal{L}(X)$ denotes the largest collection of elementary relations that are satisfied everywhere on X , namely*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(X) &= \{H \in \mathcal{Q} : \omega \cap tH \neq \emptyset \text{ for all } t \in \omega \text{ and all } \omega \in X\} \\ &= \{H \in \mathcal{Q} : X \subset \Omega_{\{H\}}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. For $H \in \mathcal{Q}$, let $V(H) = \Omega \setminus \Omega_{\{H\}} = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega \cap tH = \emptyset \text{ for some } t \in \omega\}$, and observe that $V(H) = \bigcup_{t \in G} V(t, tH)$. Since the open sets $V(t, tH)$ form a basis for the topology, any open invariant set can be covered by sets $V(H)$ for $H \in \mathcal{Q}$. In other words, any closed invariant set has the form $\Omega \setminus \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{R}} V(H) = \bigcap_{H \in \mathcal{R}} \Omega_{\{H\}} = \Omega_{\mathcal{R}}$ for some $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{Q}$. Finally, given any set $X \subset \Omega$, it is clear that $X \subset \Omega_{\mathcal{R}}$ if and only if $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{L}(X)$. Thus $\Omega_{\mathcal{L}(X)}$ is the smallest closed invariant set containing X . \square

Of course, when X is already closed and invariant then $\Omega_{\mathcal{L}(X)} = X$.

Definition 3.3. We shall say that a set of elementary relations $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{Q}$ is *saturated* if $\mathcal{L}(\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{R}$.

Definition 3.4. We define the *boundary of the Nica spectrum*, or simply the *boundary spectrum*, to be the spectrum $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ of the collection of elementary relations

$$\mathcal{F} := \{F \in \mathcal{Q} : \text{for all } z \in P \text{ there exists } x \in F \text{ such that } x \vee z \neq \infty\}.$$

Note that $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{F}$.

A different definition of the boundary $\partial\Omega$ was given in [11], in terms of maximal directed hereditary subsets of G , and we need to show that the two definitions are equivalent, that is, $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \partial\Omega$. The following lemma is essentially from [11]; the relations \mathcal{F} are not mentioned explicitly there but they appear implicitly in [11, Lemma 5.2]. We note in passing that a maximal directed subset of G is automatically hereditary, because whenever $\omega \subset G$ is directed, its hereditary closure ωP^{-1} is also directed and contains ω .

Lemma 3.5. *The boundary spectrum $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the (unique) smallest nontrivial closed invariant subset of the Nica spectrum Ω , and is equal to the closure $\partial\Omega$ of the set of maximal directed subsets of G containing the identity.*

Proof. That $\partial\Omega$ is the unique minimal nontrivial closed invariant subset of Ω is proved in [11, Theorem 3.7]. We shall show the equality $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \partial\Omega$.

Suppose that K is a finite subset of P that is not in \mathcal{F} . Then there exists $y \in P$ such that $x \vee y = \infty$, for all $x \in K$. By directedness this implies that $y\omega \cap K = \emptyset$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$. Thus every $\omega \in \Omega$ fails to satisfy the relation K (at the value $y^{-1} \in \omega$). In other words, any set of elementary relations containing K has empty spectrum (and therefore has saturation $\mathcal{L}(\emptyset) = \mathcal{Q}$). That is to say, any saturated set of elementary relations is either contained in \mathcal{F} or is all of \mathcal{Q} . In terms of closed invariant sets, this means that any nonempty closed invariant set contains $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. In particular $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}} \subset \partial\Omega$, since $\partial\Omega$ is nonempty.

To complete the proof it is enough to show that $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is nontrivial. In fact, we shall show directly that $\partial\Omega \subset \Omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. Suppose, by way of contradiction, that $\omega \in \Omega$ is a maximal directed set that does not belong to $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. Then there is some relation $F \in \mathcal{F}$ which ω fails. That is $\omega \cap tF = \emptyset$ for some $t \in \omega$. By invariance of the set of maximal directed sets, we may replace ω by $t^{-1}\omega$, and thus assume that $\omega \cap F = \emptyset$. But then, for every $z \in \omega$, there is some $x_z \in F$ which has a common upper bound with z (and with every element of zP^{-1}). Since F is finite we may find

a net of sets zP^{-1} that converges to ω and such that x_z is constant, say x_0 . But then $\omega \vee x_0$ is a directed hereditary set which properly contains ω , contradicting the maximality of ω . \square

Remark 3.6. It is a consequence of the above proof that \mathcal{F} is a saturated set of elementary relations. Also notice that one should not expect the set of maximal directed hereditary sets to be closed in Ω . Indeed, in some cases (cf. Proposition 6.4) $\partial\Omega$ is the entire Nica spectrum Ω , which clearly contains elements that are not maximal.

Suppose now that P has a finite set of lower bounds in the sense of Nica [15], namely, assume there exists a finite set $S \subset P \setminus \{e\}$ such that

$$P \setminus \{e\} = \bigcup_{s \in S} sP.$$

In this case, Nica has shown that the projection $f_S = \prod_S (1 - 1_s)$ generates an ideal of the Toeplitz C^* -algebra that is isomorphic to the compact operators on a separable, infinite dimensional, Hilbert space [15, Proposition 6.3]. From the faithfulness theorem [12, Theorem 3.7], see also [4, Theorem 24], this ideal is minimal. Moreover, the spectrum of this ideal may be characterised as follows:

Definition 3.7. The *essential part of the Nica spectrum*, or more simply the *essential spectrum*, is defined to be the spectrum $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$ of the collection of elementary relations

$$\mathcal{E} := \{ E \in \mathcal{Q} : P \setminus \bigcup_{x \in E} xP \text{ is a finite set} \}.$$

Note that when S is a finite set of lower bounds for P then $S \in \mathcal{E}$. On the other hand, if P has no finite set of lower bounds then \mathcal{E} has only the trivial relations ($e \in E$ for all $E \in \mathcal{E}$), in which case $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}} = \Omega$.

The next lemma gives a characterisation of the elements of $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$ in the case where P has a finite set of lower bounds.

Lemma 3.8. *Suppose that S is a finite set of lower bounds for P . Then*

$$\Omega_{\mathcal{E}} = \{ \omega \in \Omega : \omega \text{ has no maximal element} \} = \Omega_{\{S\}}.$$

Moreover, $\Omega_{\{S\}}$ is the (unique) largest proper closed invariant subset of Ω and the ideal of $T(G, P)$ generated by the function $f_S = \prod_{s \in S} (1 - 1_s)$ is the unique minimal ideal.

Proof. These arguments are essentially from [15], though adapted to include our definition of the essential spectrum $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$. Suppose that ω is a directed hereditary set which has no maximal element. Then, for every $t \in \omega$, the set $tP \cap \omega$ is infinite; if not then $\bigvee(tP \cap \omega)$ would be a maximal element of ω . Now, let $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and pick any $t \in \omega$. Since $tP \cap \omega$ is infinite it must intersect at least one of the sets txP for $x \in E$, and, since ω is hereditary, it follows that $tP \cap \omega$ contains at least one element from tE . Thus ω satisfies the elementary relation E at the value $t \in \omega$. Since the above argument holds for any $t \in \omega$ and any $E \in \mathcal{E}$ we have that $\omega \in \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$.

On the other hand, if ω has a maximal element, x say, then $\omega \cap xS = \emptyset$. In other words, ω fails to satisfy S at the value $x \in \omega$. Thus $\omega \notin \Omega_{\{S\}}$.

The above two arguments show that $\Omega_{\{S\}} \subseteq \{ \omega \in \Omega : \omega \text{ has no maximal element} \} \subseteq \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$, and equality follows from the observation that $S \in \mathcal{E}$ and hence that $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}} \subseteq \Omega_{\{S\}}$.

To see that $\Omega_{\{S\}}$ is maximal, suppose $\omega \notin \Omega_{\{S\}}$, then ω has a maximal element x , which satisfies $x^{-1}\omega \cap P = \{e\}$, from which it follows easily that ω can satisfy only those relations $H \in \mathcal{Q}$ that contain the identity and are therefore everywhere satisfied. Thus if X is not contained in $\Omega_{\{S\}}$ then $\mathcal{L}(X) = \{H \in \mathcal{Q} : e \in H\}$ and the smallest closed invariant set $\Omega_{\mathcal{L}(X)}$ containing X is all of Ω . \square

Remark 3.9. The set of elementary relations \mathcal{E} is, in fact, saturated; to see this it suffices to verify that if $H \notin \mathcal{E}$ then $P \setminus \bigcup_{x \in H} xP$ contains an infinite ascending chain.

Remark 3.10. We have identified two sets of elementary relations, \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} , generating extremal ideals in the lattice of invariant ideals of $\mathcal{T}(G, P)$. In terms of closed invariant subsets of the Nica spectrum, we have the inclusions

$$\partial\Omega = \Omega_{\mathcal{F}} \subseteq X \subseteq \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$$

for every proper closed invariant set $X \subset \Omega$. Moreover, on one side, the boundary spectrum $\partial\Omega$ is always nonempty and, on the other side, the essential spectrum is a proper subset of Ω precisely when P admits a finite set of lower bounds:

$$\Omega_{\mathcal{E}} = \begin{cases} \Omega_{\{S\}} & \text{if } P \text{ admits a finite set } S \text{ of lower bounds,} \\ \Omega & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The reverse inclusions hold between the corresponding ideals of $\mathcal{T}(G, P)$.

4. CONTROLLED LENGTH FUNCTIONS AND AMENABILITY

A sufficient condition for amenability of a quasi-lattice order (G, P) was established in [12], it corresponds to amenability of the partial action of G on the Nica spectrum Ω from [10]. This was applied in [4] to prove amenability in the case where (G, P) is a right-angled Artin group. In this section we extend the argument of [12] to show that the same condition, namely, the existence of a “controlled” map of G onto an amenable group, can be used to prove amenability of the canonical partial action of (G, P) on *all* closed invariant subsets of the Nica spectrum Ω . We begin by rephrasing the notion of generalised length function that lay at the heart of the argument in [12].

Definition 4.1. Suppose that (G, P) and $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ are quasi-lattice orders. A *controlled map* is an order-preserving homomorphism $\varphi : (G, P) \rightarrow (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ such that

- (C1) the restriction $\varphi_P : P \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ is finite-to-1, and
- (C2) for all $x, y \in P$ satisfying $x \vee y \neq \infty$ we have $\varphi(x) \vee \varphi(y) = \varphi(x \vee y)$.

A controlled map φ is most useful when it takes values in an amenable (typically free abelian) group \mathcal{G} . One should think of φ as a type of generalised length function.

Note that condition (C1) implies the following property:

- (C3) $\varphi^{-1}(e) \cap P = \{e\}$.

The reason is that if $\varphi(x) = e$ for some $x \in P \setminus \{e\}$ we would also have $\varphi(x^n) = e$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, contradicting φ_P finite-to-1. With this, one can easily deduce the following further properties of a controlled map φ , for all $x, y \in P$:

- (C4) if $x \vee y \neq \infty$ and $\varphi(x) \leq \varphi(y)$ then $x \leq y$; and
- (C5) if $x \vee y \neq \infty$ and $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y)$ then $x = y$.

Property (C5) follows easily from (C4), and property (C4) is deduced from (C2) and (C3), by using the fact that $x \leq y$ if and only if $y^{-1}(x \vee y) = e$. We remark that only properties (C2) and (C5) were explicitly stated in [12]. However, property (C1) also holds for all examples considered in that paper and subsequently in [4]; it is essential for the proof of Lemma 4.3 below.

Definition 4.2. We say that a subset of P is *closed under taking least upper bounds* (or simply *closed under \vee* , or *\vee -closed*) if it contains the least upper bound of any two of its elements,

whenever it exists. Define the \vee -closure F^\vee of $F \subset P$ to be the smallest \vee -closed subset of P containing F . Clearly, when F is a finite subset of P , its \vee -closure may be written

$$F^\vee = \{ \vee E : E \subseteq F \text{ has an upper bound in } P \},$$

which is again a finite set.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $\varphi : (G, P) \rightarrow (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ be a controlled map and let X be a closed invariant subset of the Nica spectrum Ω of (G, P) . Suppose that A is a \vee -closed finite subset of \mathcal{P} and that s_0 is a minimal element of A . Then either*

- (A) *there exists $H \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ such that $s_0\varphi(H) \subset A \setminus \{s_0\}$ (in particular, $e \notin H$), or*
- (B) *there exists $\omega_0 \in X$ such that, for all $x \in \varphi_P^{-1}(s_0)$ and all $y \in \varphi_P^{-1}(A \setminus \{s_0\})$, we have $y \notin x\omega_0$.*

Proof. Define the set

$$H = \{ x^{-1}(x \vee y) : x \in \varphi_P^{-1}(s_0), y \in \varphi_P^{-1}(A \setminus \{s_0\}) \text{ and } x \vee y \neq \infty \}.$$

Since the restriction φ_P of the controlled map φ to the semigroup P is finite-to-1 (by property (C1) of Definition 4.1) both $\varphi_P^{-1}(s_0)$ and $\varphi_P^{-1}(A \setminus \{s_0\})$ are finite sets, and so H is finite. Applying φ to H and left-multiplying by s_0 yields

$$s_0\varphi(H) = \{ \varphi(x \vee y) : x \in \varphi_P^{-1}(s_0), y \in \varphi_P^{-1}(A \setminus \{s_0\}), \text{ and } x \vee y \neq \infty \}.$$

By property (C2) elements of $s_0\varphi(H)$ have the form $\varphi(x \vee y) = \varphi(x) \vee \varphi(y) = s_0 \vee \varphi(y)$ where $\varphi(y) \in A \setminus \{s_0\}$ and, since A is \vee -closed and s_0 is a minimal element of A , we have that $s_0\varphi(H) \subset A \setminus \{s_0\}$.

If $H \in \mathcal{L}(X)$, we have (A). Otherwise, there is some ω_0 in X that does not satisfy the elementary relation H . By invariance of X , we may choose ω_0 such that $\omega_0 \cap H = \emptyset$. Suppose that $x \in \varphi_P^{-1}(s_0)$ and $y \in \varphi_P^{-1}(A \setminus \{s_0\})$. If $y \in x\omega_0$ then, because $x\omega_0$ is directed, we have $x \vee y \in x\omega_0$ (in particular $x \vee y \neq \infty$). But then $x^{-1}(x \vee y) \in \omega_0 \cap H$, contradicting the choice of ω_0 . It follows that $y \notin x\omega_0$, for all such x, y , and so (B) holds. \square

Lemma 4.4. *Let (G, P) be a quasi-lattice ordered group and let X denote a closed invariant subset of the Nica spectrum of (G, P) . Let $\{\varepsilon_\omega : \omega \in X\}$ be the canonical orthonormal basis of the Hilbert space $\ell^2(X)$. Then*

$$V_x(\varepsilon_\omega) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{x\omega} & \text{if } x^{-1} \in \omega \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{for each } x \in G,$$

defines a partial representation $V : G \rightarrow B(\ell^2(X))$ that satisfies the Nica relations \mathcal{N} together with the set of elementary relations $\mathcal{L}(X)$.

Proof. Let u denote the partial representation of G on $\ell^2(\mathbf{X}_G)$, given by $u_x(\varepsilon_\omega) = \varepsilon_{x\omega}$ when $x^{-1} \in \omega$ and 0 otherwise. Because of the invariance of X , the subspace $\ell^2(X)$ of $\ell^2(\mathbf{X}_G)$ is invariant under the partial representation u , so by restriction we obtain a partial representation $V = u|_{\ell^2(X)}$. In order to see that V satisfies the relations, notice first that, for any $x \in G$, and any $\omega \in X$, we have

$$V_x V_x^*(\varepsilon_\omega) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon_\omega & \text{if } x \in \omega \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is now easily checked that, since $X \subset \Omega$, the Nica relations are satisfied (for the fact that ω is directed and hereditary implies that $x \vee y \in \omega$ if and only if both $x \in \omega$ and $y \in \omega$).

Now, if H is a finite subset of P representing an elementary relation, then V satisfies H if $\prod_{x \in H} (1 - V_x V_x^*) = 0$, equivalently if $\omega \cap H \neq \emptyset$ for every $\omega \in X$. But this is clearly the case whenever $H \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. \square

Definition 4.5. Let (G, P) be a quasi-lattice ordered group and $X \subset \Omega$ a closed invariant subset of the Nica spectrum. By [10, Theorem 4.4] and the fact that $X = \Omega_{\mathcal{L}(X)}$, the partial representation V , defined in Lemma 4.4 above, determines a unique representation ρ_V of $C(X)$ such that (ρ_V, V) is a covariant pair. We define the *spectral representation* of $C(X) \rtimes G$ to be

$$\lambda = \rho_V \times V : C(X) \rtimes G \rightarrow B(\ell^2(X)).$$

In particular, $\lambda(i_X(x)i_X(y)^*) = V_x V_y^*$, where i_X denotes the universal partial representation of G subject to the Nica relations and elementary relations $\mathcal{L}(X)$. Recall that this partial representation i_X generates the crossed product $C(X) \rtimes G$, [10].

Proposition 4.6. *Let $\varphi : (G, P) \rightarrow (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ be a controlled map, and suppose that X is a closed invariant subset of the Nica spectrum of (G, P) . Then*

$$\mathcal{K} := \overline{\text{span}}\{i_X(x)i_X(y)^* : x, y \in P \text{ with } \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \in \mathcal{P}\}$$

is a C-subalgebra of $C(X) \rtimes G$ on which λ is faithful.*

Proof. For each \vee -closed finite set $A \subset \mathcal{P}$ define

$$\mathcal{K}_A := \overline{\text{span}}\{i_X(x)i_X(y)^* : x, y \in P \text{ with } \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \in A\},$$

and write \mathcal{K}_s for $\mathcal{K}_{\{s\}}$. Clearly $\{\mathcal{K}_A : A \subset \mathcal{P} \text{ finite, } \vee\text{-closed}\}$, with the A 's directed by inclusion, is an inductive system with limit $\mathcal{K} = \overline{\bigcup_A \mathcal{K}_A}$. We need to check that each \mathcal{K}_A is closed under multiplication. Note first that, by the Nica relations,

$$(4.1) \quad i_X(x)i_X(y)^*i_X(z)i_X(w)^* = \begin{cases} i_X(xy^{-1}(y \vee z))i_X(wz^{-1}(y \vee z))^* & \text{if } y \vee z \neq \infty \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \in A$, $\varphi(z) = \varphi(w) \in A$ and $y \vee z \neq \infty$, then property (C2) of the controlled map φ , and the fact that A is \vee -closed, implies that $\varphi(xy^{-1}(y \vee z)) = \varphi(wz^{-1}(y \vee z)) = \varphi(y \vee z) = \varphi(y) \vee \varphi(z) \in A$. It follows that each \mathcal{K}_A is a C*-subalgebra of $C(X) \rtimes G$, and so is their limit \mathcal{K} , cf. [12, Lemma 4.1]. To conclude that λ is faithful on \mathcal{K} , it suffices to show that λ is faithful on \mathcal{K}_A for each \vee -closed finite A , and then apply [1, Lemma 1.3].

Fix some $\omega_0 \in X$. For each $s \in \mathcal{P}$, we define

$$H_s^{(\omega_0)} = \overline{\text{span}}\{\varepsilon_{z\omega_0} \in \ell^2(X) : z \in P, \varphi(z) = s\}.$$

Let $\pi_s^{(\omega_0)}$ denote the projection onto $H_s^{(\omega_0)}$. Although not strictly essential to the proof, cf. [12], it is interesting to note that $\text{t } H_s^{(\omega_0)}$ is a finite dimensional subspace of $\ell^2(X)$, by property (C1).

Suppose we are given $x, y \in P$ such that $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y)$. Using property (C5) of the controlled map φ and the fact that ω_0 is directed, we have that $x\omega_0 = y\omega_0$ if and only if $x = y$. Consequently, for $s \in \mathcal{P}$, the orthonormal basis $\{\varepsilon_{z\omega_0} : z \in \varphi_P^{-1}(s)\}$ for $H_s^{(\omega_0)}$ is in bijection with $\varphi_P^{-1}(s)$. Moreover, if $x, y, z \in \varphi_P^{-1}(s)$, we have

$$(4.2) \quad \lambda(i_X(x)i_X(y)^*)(\varepsilon_{z\omega_0}) = V_x V_y^*(\varepsilon_{z\omega_0}) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{x\omega_0} & \text{if } y = z \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus, given $s \in \mathcal{P}$ and any $x, y \in P$ such that $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y) = s$, the operator $\lambda(i_X(x)i_X(y)^*)$ restricts to the rank-one operator $\langle \cdot, \varepsilon_{y\omega_0} \rangle_{\varepsilon_{x\omega_0}}$ on the finite dimensional Hilbert space $H_s^{(\omega_0)}$. It follows that $\lambda(\cdot) \upharpoonright H_s^{(\omega_0)}$ is an isomorphism between \mathcal{K}_s and the algebra of operators on $H_s^{(\omega_0)}$. So λ is isometric on \mathcal{K}_s for each $s \in \mathcal{P}$, and in particular, if $T_s \in \mathcal{K}_s$ then $\|\lambda(T_s)\pi_s^{(\omega_0)}\| = \|T_s\|$. This last statement will be needed below.

We now show by induction on the size of A that λ is faithful on \mathcal{K}_A for each \vee -closed finite subset $A \subset \mathcal{P}$. Let A be such a subset of \mathcal{P} , and let s_0 be a minimal element of A .

There are two cases to be considered, according to Lemma 4.3: in case **(A)** we will show that $\mathcal{K}_A = \mathcal{K}_{A \setminus \{s_0\}}$ and in case **(B)** we will show that if $T \in \mathcal{K}_A$ and $\lambda(T) = 0$ then $T \in \mathcal{K}_{A \setminus \{s_0\}}$. Since $A \setminus \{s_0\}$ is also finite and closed under \vee because s_0 is minimal, the result will then follow by induction.

Case (A): There exists $H \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ such that $s_0\varphi(H) \subset A \setminus \{s_0\}$. Note that the partial representation $x \mapsto i_X(x)$ satisfies all the relations $\mathcal{L}(X)$ and \mathcal{N} . In particular, we have

$$(4.3) \quad \prod_{u \in H} (1 - i_X(u)i_X(u)^*) = 0.$$

Using the Nica relations, Equation (4.3) may be re-expressed as

$$(4.4) \quad 1 = \sum_{z \in H^\vee} n_z i_X(z) i_X(z)^*, \quad \text{where } n_z \in \mathbb{Z},$$

and where the sum is taken over the \vee -closure H^\vee , which is a finite set. By property (C2) of the controlled map φ , we have $s_0\varphi(H^\vee) = (s_0\varphi(H))^\vee$ and, since $A \setminus \{s_0\}$ is \vee -closed, it follows that $s_0\varphi(H^\vee) \subset A \setminus \{s_0\}$. Now, for any $x, y \in \varphi_P^{-1}(s_0)$, Equation (4.4) gives $i_X(x)i_X(y)^* = \sum_{z \in H^\vee} n_z i_X(xz)i_X(yz)^*$ which, by the previous statement, is an element of $\mathcal{K}_{A \setminus \{s_0\}}$. Therefore $\mathcal{K}_A = \mathcal{K}_{A \setminus \{s_0\}}$.

Case (B): There exists $\omega_0 \in X$ such that $y \notin z\omega_0$ whenever $z \in \varphi_P^{-1}(s_0)$ and $y \in \varphi_P^{-1}(A \setminus \{s_0\})$. Therefore, given $x, y, z \in P$ such that $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \in A \setminus \{s_0\}$ and $\varphi(z) = s_0$, we have that $V_x V_y^*(\varepsilon_{z\omega_0}) = 0$ (since $y \notin z\omega_0$). It follows that $\lambda(\mathcal{K}_{A \setminus \{s_0\}})\pi_{s_0}^{(\omega_0)} = 0$. Suppose now that $T \in \mathcal{K}_A$ satisfies $\lambda(T) = 0$, and write

$$T = \lim_n \sum_{s \in A} T_{n,s} \quad \text{where } T_{n,s} \in \mathcal{K}_s \text{ for } s \in A.$$

Then

$$\lambda\left(\sum_{s \in A} T_{n,s}\right)\pi_{s_0}^{(\omega_0)} = \lambda(T_{n,s_0})\pi_{s_0}^{(\omega_0)} \longrightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \longrightarrow \infty.$$

But since $\|\lambda(T_{n,s_0})\pi_{s_0}^{(\omega_0)}\| = \|T_{n,s_0}\|$ we have $\|T_{n,s_0}\| \rightarrow 0$. Therefore $T \in \mathcal{K}_{A \setminus \{s_0\}}$. \square

Theorem 4.7. *Let $\varphi : (G, P) \rightarrow (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ be a controlled map and let X be a closed invariant subset of the Nica spectrum Ω of (G, P) . If \mathcal{G} is an amenable group then the conditional expectation $\Phi : C(X) \rtimes G \rightarrow C(X)$ is faithful on positive elements and so the canonical partial action of G restricted to $C(X)$ is amenable.*

Proof. The proof uses an adaptation of the argument from [12, Proposition 4.2] to the present situation. Recall that the elements of the form $i_X(x)i_X(y)^*$ span a dense *-subalgebra of the crossed product $C(X) \rtimes G$ and that on these elements, the conditional expectation Φ is given by $\Phi(i_X(x)i_X(y)^*) = i_X(x)i_X(x)^*$ if $x = y$ and $\Phi(i_X(x)i_X(y)^*) = 0$ if $x \neq y$. The controlled map $\varphi : G \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ induces a coaction of \mathcal{G} on $C(X) \rtimes G$, determined by $i_X(x)i_X(y)^* \mapsto i_X(x)i_X(y)^* \otimes \delta_{\varphi(xy^{-1})}$, whose associated conditional expectation is determined by

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{G}}(i_X(x)i_X(y)^*) = \begin{cases} i_X(x)i_X(y)^* & \text{if } \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The fixed point algebra of this coaction is the C*-algebra \mathcal{K} described in Proposition 4.6, and $\Phi_{\mathcal{G}} : C(X) \rtimes G \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is faithful on positive elements because \mathcal{G} is amenable. Since $\Phi = \Phi \circ \Phi_{\mathcal{G}}$, in order to conclude that the partial action of G on X is amenable, we need to prove that $\Phi : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow C(X)$ is faithful on positive elements. This is done using the faithful representation λ of \mathcal{K} on $\ell^2(X)$ from Proposition 4.6.

For each $\omega \in X$ let P_ω denote the rank-one projection onto the basis vector ε_ω of $\ell^2(X)$, and consider the diagonal map Δ on $B(\ell^2(X))$ defined by $\Delta(U) = \lim_I (\sum_{\omega \in I} P_\omega U P_\omega)$, where the weak limit is taken over the finite subsets of the canonical orthonormal basis of $\ell^2(X)$ directed by inclusion. Then, for a positive element $U = b^*b$, we have $\Delta(U) = 0$ only if $U = 0$. In particular, if $T \in \mathcal{K}_+$, then $\Delta(\lambda(T)) = 0$ only if $\lambda(T) = 0$ and so, by faithfulness of λ , only if $T = 0$. It now suffices to show that the compositions $\Delta \circ \lambda$ and $\lambda \circ \Phi$ agree on \mathcal{K} , for then the fact that $\Delta \circ \lambda$ is faithful on \mathcal{K}_+ implies that Φ is also faithful on positive elements of the range of $\Phi_{\mathcal{G}}$.

From the definition of Φ , it is clear that $\lambda \circ \Phi(i_X(x)i_X(y)^*)$ is equal to $V_x V_x^*$ when $x = y$ and is 0 otherwise. Next recall that for any $\omega \in X$ and $s \in \mathcal{P}$ the set $\varphi_P^{-1}(s) \cap \omega$ contains at most one element (because ω is directed and φ satisfies property (C5) of a controlled map). Thus, given $x, y \in P$ such that $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y) = s$, we have, by (4.2), that

$$P_\omega V_x V_y^* P_\omega = \begin{cases} P_\omega & \text{if } x = y \in \omega \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore $\Delta \circ \lambda(i_X(x)i_X(y)^*) = \Delta(V_x V_y^*)$ is given by

$$\lim_I \left(\sum_{\omega \in I} P_\omega V_x V_y^* P_\omega \right) = \begin{cases} \lim_I (\sum_{\omega \in I} 1_x(\omega) P_\omega) = V_x V_x^* & \text{if } x = y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This proves that $\lambda \circ \Phi = \Delta \circ \lambda$ on \mathcal{K} , as required. \square

Corollary 4.8. *Assume now that Γ is a simplicial graph with vertex set S . Let A_Γ be the corresponding right-angled Artin group and let Ω the Nica spectrum for the quasi-lattice order (A_Γ, A_Γ^+) . Then the abelianisation map $\phi : (A_\Gamma, A_\Gamma^+) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})^{|S|}$ is a controlled map, and the partial action of A_Γ is amenable when restricted to any closed invariant subset of Ω .*

Proof. Property (C2) of a controlled map was proved in [4, Proposition 19]. To check that property (C1) holds it suffices to consider the length homomorphism $\ell : (A_\Gamma, A_\Gamma^+) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})$ such that $\ell(s) = 1$ for each positive generator $s \in S$. If $\phi(x) = s$ and $\ell(x) = n$, then each positive element $y \in A_\Gamma^+$ such that $\phi(y) = s$ also has length n and moreover, is a product of the positive generators that appear in x , with the same repetitions, so there are at most $n!$ such y 's, proving that ϕ satisfies (C1). Amenability of the restricted partial action now follows from Theorem 4.7. \square

5. TOPOLOGICAL FREENESS ON $\partial\Omega$ AND SIMPLICITY OF THE BOUNDARY QUOTIENT

We are interested in deciding when the boundary quotient $C(\partial\Omega) \rtimes G$ of the Toeplitz algebra of a quasi-lattice ordered group is purely infinite and simple. To this purpose, we first give a theorem for general quasi-lattice ordered groups, unifying and strengthening similar results from [12, 10, 4]. One of the key assumptions of the theorem is the amenability discussed in the preceding section; the other one is topological freeness, and in the remainder of the section we develop the necessary tools to decide which right-angled Artin groups have this property.

Theorem 5.1. *Let (G, P) denote a quasi-lattice ordered group. If the partial action of G on $\partial\Omega$ is both amenable and topologically free then the boundary quotient $C(\partial\Omega) \rtimes G$ is purely infinite and simple.*

Proof. It follows from Proposition 4.3 of [11] that the canonical partial action of G on $C(\partial\Omega)$ is minimal. By Corollary 2.9 of [10] and topological freeness, the reduced crossed product is simple. By amenability of the action, the reduced crossed product is isomorphic to the full

crossed product $C(\partial\Omega) \rtimes G$. In order to show that the algebra is purely infinite we adapt a familiar argument from [6], along the lines of the proof of [13, Theorem 5].

Let $x \neq 0$ be an element of $C(\partial\Omega) \rtimes G$. Since the canonical conditional expectation Φ is faithful, $\Phi(x^*x) \neq 0$ and we may define $a = x^*x/\|\Phi(x^*x)\|$, so that $\|\Phi(a)\| = 1$. We may find a finite sum $b = \sum_{t \in F} b_t \cdot \delta_t \in C_c(G, C(\partial\Omega))$, where each b_t is in the domain $D_t = C_0(U_t)$ of the partial isomorphism α_t , such that $b \geq 0$ and $\|b - a\| < \frac{1}{4}$. Since Φ is positive and contractive, $\Phi(b) = b_e$ is a positive element of $C(\partial\Omega)$ with norm greater than $3/4$.

Now let U be a nonempty open subset of $\partial\Omega$ on which the function b_e takes values greater than $3/4$. By topological freeness there exists a nonempty open subset $U_0 \subset U$ such that for every $t \in F$ we have that $tU_0 \cap U_0 = \emptyset$. Notice that this may happen either because U_0 does not meet the domain $U_{t^{-1}}$ of θ_t or else because $tU_0 = \theta_t(U_0 \cap U_{t^{-1}})$ is nonempty but disjoint from U_0 .

Let $V(t, tH)$ be a basic open set of Ω such that $V(t, tH) \cap \partial\Omega$ is nonempty and contained in U_0 . Without loss of generality we may also suppose that $t \in P$. Indeed, $V(t, tH) \neq \emptyset$ implies that $t \vee e \neq \infty$ (since $t \in \omega$ for $\omega \in V(t, tH)$), and replacing t by $u := t \vee e \in P$ and H by $K := \{u^{-1}(th \vee e) : h \in H \text{ and } th \vee e \neq \infty\}$ we have that $V(t, tH) = V(u, uK)$.

Since $V(t, tH) \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset$ we must have $H \notin \mathcal{F}$, and so we may find $z \in P$ such that $z \vee h = \infty$ for all $h \in H$. Setting $y = tz$ (an element of P since $t \in P$), we conclude that if $\omega \in \partial\Omega$ contains y , then $\omega \in V(t, tH) \subset U_0$. In other words, the characteristic function of U_0 dominates the projection 1_y with $y \in P$. We note in passing that this property plays the role of the boundary action property needed in the proof of [13, Theorem 5]. It now follows that $b_e \geq \frac{3}{4}1_y$ and thus

$$V_y^* b V_y = V_y^* b_e V_y \geq V_y^* (\frac{3}{4} V_y V_y^*) V_y = \frac{3}{4} I$$

Since $\|V_y^* a V_y - V_y^* b V_y\| < \frac{1}{4}$, the element $V_y^* a V_y$ is invertible, and setting

$$A := \|\Phi(x^*x)\|^{-1} (V_y^* a V_y)^{-1} V_y^* x^* \quad \text{and} \quad B := V_y,$$

and since $a = x^*x/\|\Phi(x^*x)\|$ we obtain

$$AxB = \|\Phi(x^*x)\|^{-1} (V_y^* a V_y)^{-1} V_y^* x^* x V_y = I.$$

□

In order to characterise topological freeness for quasi-lattice groups, we need to introduce the following notion.

Definition 5.2. We shall say that a submonoid P' of a monoid P is a *full submonoid* if whenever $x \in P'$ and $x = ab$ for $a, b \in P$ we have both a and $b \in P'$.

Lemma 5.3. Let (G, P) be a quasi-lattice ordered group and define

$$P_0 := \{ x \in P : x \vee y \neq \infty \text{ for all } y \in P \}.$$

Then P_0 is a directed full submonoid of P and generates a subgroup of G of the form $G_0 = P_0 P_0^{-1}$. Consequently, (G_0, P_0) is a lattice ordered group and the inclusion into (G, P) is an order preserving map.

Proof. If $x, y \in P_0$ then $x \vee y \neq \infty$ and, for all $z \in P$, we have $y \vee z \neq \infty$, and $x \vee (y \vee z) \neq \infty$. Therefore $x \vee y \in P_0$. So P_0 is directed. Similarly, $xy \vee z = x(y \vee (x^{-1}(x \vee z))) \neq \infty$, for all $z \in P$, and so P_0 is a submonoid. A similar argument also shows that P_0 is a full submonoid of P , namely, if $x = ab \in P_0$, for $a, b \in P$, then both a and $b \in P_0$.

To see that $G_0 := P_0 P_0^{-1}$ is indeed a subgroup, observe that if $x, y \in P_0$ then $x \vee y \in P_0$ and by fullness we may write $x \vee y = xa = yb$ for $a, b \in P_0$. But then $x^{-1}y = ab^{-1}$. Using this, and the fact that P_0 is a submonoid, every product of elements of P_0 and their inverses

may be rearranged into the form uv^{-1} for $u, v \in P_0$. The remaining statements follow easily: in particular, if $z \in G_0$ then $z \leq a$ for some $a \in P_0$ which implies that $x \vee e \neq \infty$ and, by fullness of P_0 , that $x \vee e \in P_0$. It follows that, for all $x, y \in G_0$, we have $x \vee y = x(x^{-1}y \vee e) \in G_0$. \square

Definition 5.4. Let (G, P) be a quasi-lattice ordered group. We shall refer to the sublattice (G_0, P_0) introduced in Lemma 5.3 as the *core* of (G, P) .

Proposition 5.5. Let (G, P) be a quasi-lattice ordered group with Nica spectrum Ω and core (G_0, P_0) . Then the canonical partial action of G on its boundary spectrum $\partial\Omega$ is topologically free if and only if the action of the core G_0 on $\partial\Omega$ is topologically free.

Proof. Clearly the action of G_0 is topologically free if the action of G is. In order to prove the converse, suppose that $\text{Fix}_{\partial\Omega}(t)$ has nonempty interior for some $t \in G \setminus \{e\}$. We shall show that there exists some $t_0 \in G_0 \setminus \{e\}$ for which $\text{Fix}_{\partial\Omega}(t_0)$ has nonempty interior. Let $U \subset \partial\Omega$ be an open set pointwise fixed by t . Since $\partial\Omega$ is the closure of the set of maximal hereditary sets, we may find some $\omega \in U$ that is maximal. We now claim that there is some $b \in \omega$ such that $t_0 = b^{-1}tb$ lies in G_0 . Since $b \in \omega$, the domain U_b of the partial homeomorphism b^{-1} contains ω , so intersects U nontrivially. It follows that $b^{-1}(U_b \cap U)$ is a nontrivial open set fixed pointwise by t_0 , as required.

To prove the claim we suppose, by way of contradiction, that $b^{-1}tb \notin G_0$ for all $b \in \omega$. Fix $b \in \omega$. Since ω is fixed by t we also have $tb \in \omega$ and $t^{-1}b \in \omega$. Let $a := b^{-1}(b \vee tb)$ and $c := b^{-1}(t^{-1}b \vee b)$. Then $ac^{-1} = b^{-1}tb$. Moreover, since ω is directed, both ba and bc lie in ω . Since $ac^{-1} \notin G_0$ we may suppose that one of a or c is not an element of P_0 . If $a \notin P_0$ then there exists $z \in P$ such that $a \vee z = \infty$. Setting $\omega_b := bz\omega \in \partial\Omega$ we have that $b \in \omega_b$ but $\omega_b \notin \text{Fix}(t)$, for otherwise we would have $b, tb \in \omega_b$ and, by directedness, $ba = b \vee tb \in \omega_b$ and $ba \vee bz \in \omega_b$ contradicting $a \vee z = \infty$. Similarly, if $c \notin P_0$ then we can find $\omega_b \in \partial\Omega$ such $b \in \omega_b$ but $\omega_b \notin \text{Fix}(t)$. Since we can do this for every $b \in \omega$ we have a net $\{\omega_b\}_{b \in \omega}$ of elements of $\partial\Omega$, none of which are fixed by t . Since $bP^{-1} \subset \omega_b$ for each $b \in \omega$, any limit point of this net must contain ω , and by maximality of ω we deduce that the net converges (uniquely) to ω . This, however, contradicts the fact that ω lies in the interior of $\text{Fix}_{\partial\Omega}(t)$. \square

Again, our main application is to right-angled Artin groups.

Remark 5.6. Note that the centre A_0 of a right-angled Artin group A acts trivially on $\partial\Omega$. Thus the canonical partial action of A on its boundary spectrum $\partial\Omega$ fails to be topologically free whenever A_0 is nontrivial. For example, the boundary action of (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) is clearly not topologically free, as in this case $\partial\Omega$ is just a single point. It is easily seen that the core (A_0, A_0^+) of a right-angled Artin group (A, A^+) is just its maximal abelian direct factor $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})^n$; in fact A_0 is the center of A . See Example 6.5 below for a simple characterisation in terms of the simplicial graph defining A .

Corollary 5.7. Suppose that (A, A^+) is a right-angled Artin group that has no direct factor (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) . Then $C(\partial\Omega) \rtimes A$ is purely infinite and simple.

Proof. If (A, A^+) has no direct factor (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) then its centre (or core) is trivial and, by Proposition 5.5, the canonical partial action of A is topologically free on $\partial\Omega$. Since the abelianisation of (A, A^+) is a controlled map to an amenable group the canonical partial action is also amenable on $\partial\Omega$ by Theorem 4.7. The result now follows by Theorem 5.1. \square

6. IRREDUCIBILITY OF (G, P) AND MAXIMALITY OF $\partial\Omega$

Let P be a monoid. An *atom* of P is any nontrivial element $z \in P$ such that whenever $z = xy$ for $x, y \in P$ then either $x = e$ or $y = e$. Note that when P is the positive cone of a partially

ordered group (G, P) the atoms of P are precisely the minimal elements of $P \setminus \{e\}$ with respect to the partial order on G . By a *set of lower bounds* for P we mean a set $S \subset P$ such that $P \setminus \{e\} = \bigcup_{s \in S} sP$ (cf. the definition of a *finite* set of lower bounds in the sense of Nica, given in Section 3). Clearly, any set of lower bounds for P will contain the set of all atoms of P .

In the following we denote by $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})^\infty$ the direct sum of countably infinitely many copies of the ordered integers (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) . Note that we shall write the group operation in $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})^\infty$ additively. We shall be interested here in quasi-lattice ordered groups which admit a controlled map to some free abelian group of finite or countably infinite rank, as is the case for any right-angled Artin group (A_Γ, A_Γ^+) , by Corollary 4.8.

Lemma 6.1. *Let (G, P) be a quasi-lattice ordered group which admits a controlled map*

$$\phi : (G, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})^\infty.$$

Then

- (i) *The set of atoms of P is a set of lower bounds for P .*
- (ii) *There exists a homomorphism $\ell : P \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ with $\ell^{-1}(0) = \{e\}$ such that whenever $x \vee y \neq \infty$ (for $x, y \in P$) one has the inequality $\ell(x \vee y) \leq \ell(x) + \ell(y)$.*
- (iii) *If $a \in P$ is an atom and $e \leq x \leq a^k$, for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x = a^m$ for some $m \leq k$.*

Proof. We first prove part (ii). Let $\mu : (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})^\infty \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})$ denote the unique order homomorphism that maps each factor isomorphically onto (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) , thus $\mu((m_\lambda)_\lambda) = \sum_\lambda m_\lambda$ and μ satisfies part (ii). We define the homomorphism $\ell : (G, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})$ by the composition $\ell = \mu \circ \phi$. That ℓ satisfies part (ii) now follows because the map ϕ satisfies properties (C2) and (C3) of a controlled map, Definition 4.1.

In order to prove part (iii), suppose $a \in P$ is an atom and $x \in P$ such that $e \leq x \leq a^k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Notice that (iii) clearly holds in the case $k = 1$. Assume now $k > 1$. Clearly $a \vee x \leq a^k$, and from writing $a \vee x = ac$, it follows that $c \leq a^{k-1}$. By induction, we may suppose that $c = a^r$ for some $r \leq k - 1$, and hence $a \vee x = a^{r+1}$. Let now $A = \phi(a)$ and $B = \phi(x)$, so by property (C2) of Definition 4.1, $A \vee B = \phi(a \vee x) = \phi(a^{r+1}) = (r+1)A$. Recall that when $A = (a_\lambda)_\lambda$ and $B = (b_\lambda)_\lambda$, then $A \vee B = (\max\{a_\lambda, b_\lambda\})_\lambda$. Since $A \vee B = (r+1)A$, we have that either $A \leq B = (r+1)A$ or else $B \leq A$, $B \neq A$ and $r = 0$. By property (C4) of the controlled map ϕ , and since a is an atom, this implies that $x = a^{r+1}$ with $r+1 \leq k$ or $x = e$, finishing the proof of (iii).

For the proof of part (i), it suffices to show that every nontrivial element of P is divisible by an atom. Let $x \in P \setminus \{e\}$. If x is not itself an atom we may write $x = yz$ where $y, z \in P \setminus \{e\}$. However, since the homomorphism ℓ is additive and nondegenerate ($\ell^{-1}(0) = \{e\}$), we have $\ell(y) < \ell(x)$ and, by induction, $a \leq y \leq x$ for some atom a . \square

Remark 6.2. Statement (i) of Lemma 6.1 may be strengthened considerably: the monoid P is actually generated by its atom set, and is *atomic* in the sense of [8], namely for each $x \in P$ there is an upper bound on the length of any expression for x as a product of atoms. However we will not need to make use of this extra information here.

Definition 6.3. Suppose that (G, P) is a quasi-lattice ordered group whose atom set S is a set of lower bounds for P . We define the \vee -graph of (G, P) to be the graph with vertex set S and edges $\{a, b\}$ whenever $a \vee b = \infty$. We say that (G, P) is *graph-irreducible* if its \vee -graph is connected.

Note that if $(G, P) = (G_1, P_1) \oplus (G_2, P_2)$ is a proper direct sum of quasi-lattice ordered groups, and if S_i denotes the set of atoms of P_i for $i = 1, 2$, then the set of atoms of P is just the union $S = S_1 \cup S_2$. Moreover, S is a set of lower bounds for P if and only if S_i is a set of lower bounds

for P_i , for each $i = 1, 2$. In this case the \vee -graph for (G, P) is just the disjoint union of the \vee -graphs for (G_1, P_1) and (G_2, P_2) . Thus, graph-irreducibility is a stronger property than the more usual notion of irreducibility with respect to direct sums.

Since all proper closed invariant subsets of the Nica spectrum of a quasi-lattice order lie between the boundary spectrum $\partial\Omega$ and the essential spectrum $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$, they are most easily classified when $\partial\Omega = \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$. The following proposition describes circumstances under which this actually occurs.

Proposition 6.4. *Let (G, P) be a quasi-lattice ordered group that admits a controlled map*

$$\phi : (G, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})^\infty.$$

If (G, P) is graph-irreducible, then the boundary spectrum $\partial\Omega$ coincides with the essential spectrum $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$. If, in addition, P has infinitely many atoms, then $\partial\Omega = \Omega$, in which case the boundary quotient coincides with the universal Toeplitz C^ -algebra $C^*(G, P)$.*

Proof. From Remark 3.10, $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}} = \Omega$ unless P has a finite set of lower bounds, and clearly any set of lower bounds for P contains all the atoms of P . Therefore the second assertion of the proposition follows easily from the first.

By Lemma 3.5, we have $\partial\Omega \subset \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$, so to prove the first assertion it suffices to show that $\partial\Omega \supset \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$, that is, $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{L}(\Omega_{\mathcal{E}})$. We therefore take a finite subset F of P such that $F \notin \mathcal{L}(\Omega_{\mathcal{E}})$ and we shall show that $F \notin \mathcal{F}$. We first introduce some notation. Given $x, y \in P$ we set

$$y \setminus x := \begin{cases} y^{-1}(y \vee x) & \text{if } y \vee x \neq \infty, \\ e & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let $P_F := P \setminus \cup\{xP : x \in F\}$ and notice that if $x \in F$ and $y \in P_F$ then $y \setminus x = e$ if and only if $x \vee y = \infty$. Let S denote the set of all atoms of P and note that, by Lemma 6.1(i), this is a set of lower bounds for P . For each $y \in P_F$, we also define the following subset of S :

$$C(y) := \{s \in S : s \leq y \setminus x \text{ for some } x \in F\}.$$

Note that, since every nontrivial element of P is bounded below by at least one atom, the set $C(y)$ is non-empty unless $y \setminus x = e$ for all $x \in F$. Our objective is to find an element $y \in P_F$ for which $C(y) = \emptyset$; this will imply that $y \vee x = \infty$ for all $x \in F$ and hence that $F \notin \mathcal{F}$. We break the proof into three steps.

Step 1. *The assumption $F \notin \mathcal{L}(\Omega_{\mathcal{E}})$ implies that the set P_F contains a strictly increasing infinite sequence of elements:*

$$y_1 < y_2 < \cdots < y_i < y_{i+1} \cdots, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}.$$

In the case that S is infinite, this is a consequence of Lemma 6.1(iii). For, if $a^k \notin P_F$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ then there is some $x \in F$ for which $x \leq a^k$, and hence $x = a^m$ for some $m \leq k$. (Here $m > 0$ since the assumption $F \notin \mathcal{L}(\Omega_{\mathcal{E}})$ implies that $e \notin F$). Since F is finite, this can happen for only a finite number of $a \in S$, leaving at least one for which $a^k \in P_F$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that, for $a, b \in S$ and $m, n > 0$, $a^m \neq b^n$ unless $a = b$, again by Lemma 6.1(iii).

In the case that S is finite we have a finite set of lower bounds for P . By Lemma 3.8, the fact that $F \notin \mathcal{L}(\Omega_{\mathcal{E}})$ means that there is some directed hereditary set ω with no maximal element that fails to satisfy the relation F . By invariance, we may choose a translate of ω and suppose that $\omega \cap F = \emptyset$. Since ω is hereditary, $\omega \cap P$ must be contained in P_F , and since it has no maximal element it must contain an increasing sequence $(y_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ as required.

Step 2. *The set P_F contains at least one element y such that $C(y)$ is a proper subset of S .*

It follows from Lemma 6.1(ii) that $\ell(u \setminus v) \leq \ell(v)$ for any $u, v \in P$. Moreover, if $x, y, z \in P$ we have

$$z \setminus (y \setminus x) = z^{-1}(z \vee y^{-1}(y \vee x)) = (yz)^{-1}(yz \vee y \vee x) = (yz) \setminus x,$$

from which it follows that $\ell(y' \setminus x) \leq \ell(y \setminus x)$ whenever $y \leq y' \in P$, to see this, simply put $y' = yz$ and apply the inequality $\ell(z \setminus (y \setminus x)) \leq \ell(y \setminus x)$. Therefore, if $(y_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a strictly increasing sequence, as in Step 1, then $(\ell(y_i \setminus x))_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a decreasing sequence bounded above by $\ell(y_1 \setminus x)$, for each $x \in F$. Using this and the fact that F is finite, we may find within the sequence $(y_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ distinct elements $y < y'$ such that $\ell(y \setminus x) = \ell(y' \setminus x)$ for all $x \in F$. Now let a denote any atom dividing $y^{-1}y'$. Then a does not lie in $C(y)$. For, if $a \leq y \setminus x$, for some $x \in F$, then $(ya) \setminus x = a^{-1}(y \setminus x)$ and so $\ell(ya \setminus x) < \ell(y \setminus x)$, strictly. Since $ya \leq y'$, we would then have $\ell(y' \setminus x) \leq \ell(ya \setminus x) < \ell(y \setminus x)$, a contradiction. It follows that $C(y)$ is a proper subset of S , as required.

Step 3. *There exists $y_0 \in P_F$ such that $C(y_0) = \emptyset$.*

Consider, amongst all elements $y \in P_F$ for which $C(y) \neq S$, an element y_0 which minimises the function $L(y) := \sum_{x \in F} \ell(y \setminus x)$. We claim that $C(y_0) = \emptyset$ as required (equivalently $L(y_0) = 0$). Suppose otherwise. Then, since (G, P) is graph-irreducible and $C(y_0)$ is a proper nonempty subset of S , there exist $a \in S \setminus C(y_0)$ and $c \in C(y_0)$ such that $a \vee c = \infty$. Set $y = y_0 a$, and observe that $y \in P_F$. If not, we would have $x \leq y_0 a$, for some $x \in F$, and so $y_0 \setminus x = a$ contradicting $a \notin C(y_0)$. Now, by the argument used in Step 2 (based on Lemma 6.1(ii)), we have $\ell(y \setminus x) \leq \ell(y_0 \setminus x)$ for each $x \in F$, and so $L(y) \leq L(y_0)$. However, since $c \in C(y_0)$, there exists $x_c \in F$ such that $c \leq y_0 \setminus x_c$. Because $a \vee c = \infty$, it follows that $y \vee x_c = \infty$. But then $\ell(y \setminus x_c) = 0$, while $\ell(y_0 \setminus x_c) \geq 1$. So, in fact, $L(y) < L(y_0)$. Since this contradicts the choice of y_0 , we must have $C(y_0) = \emptyset$ and therefore $F \not\subseteq \mathcal{F}$. It follows that $\partial\Omega = \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$, which completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Example 6.5. In the case of a right-angled Artin group the different notions of irreducibility coincide. Given a simplicial graph Γ , we denote by Γ^{opp} its opposite, or complementary, graph. This is the graph with the same vertex set S but where $\{a, b\}$ is an edge of Γ^{opp} if and only if it is *not* an edge of Γ . It is clear that Γ^{opp} is exactly the \vee -graph for the right-angled Artin group $(A_{\Gamma}, A_{\Gamma}^+)$, since the atom set for A_{Γ}^+ is precisely the set S of standard generators. Thus the right-angled Artin group $(A_{\Gamma}, A_{\Gamma}^+)$ is graph-irreducible if and only if Γ^{opp} is connected. Moreover, any right-angled Artin group decomposes canonically into a direct sum of graph-irreducible factors corresponding to the connected components of Γ^{opp} . Any direct factor (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) of $(A_{\Gamma}, A_{\Gamma}^+)$ corresponds to an isolated point of Γ^{opp} , so A has trivial centre if and only if Γ^{opp} does not have isolated points.

Corollary 6.6. *If (A, A^+) is a (graph-)irreducible right-angled Artin group with standard generating set S , then*

$$\partial\Omega = \Omega_{\mathcal{E}} = \begin{cases} \Omega_{\{S\}} & \text{if } S \text{ is finite,} \\ \Omega & \text{if } S \text{ is infinite.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. The abelianisation homomorphism $\ell : (A, A^+) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N})^{|S|}$ is a controlled map, by Corollary 4.8. We may therefore apply Proposition 6.4 to conclude that $\partial\Omega = \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$. The rest follows from Remark 3.10 and the fact that S is the set of atoms of A^+ and therefore the minimal set of lower bounds for A^+ , by Lemma 6.1(i). \square

When the Artin group in Corollary 6.6 has infinitely many generators, the boundary quotient $C(\partial\Omega) \rtimes A$ coincides with the universal Toeplitz C^* -algebra $C^*(A, A^+)$, which has an elegant

presentation in terms of generators and relations, see [4, Theorem 24]. It is also possible to give a similar presentation of the boundary quotient of $C^*(A, A^+)$ in the more general case when A is assumed to have trivial centre. We underline that the resulting theorem about the simplicity and pure infiniteness of the C*-algebra with the given presentation can be stated with no reference to Artin groups.

Theorem 6.7. *Suppose Γ is a simplicial graph with set of vertices S (finite or infinite) such that Γ^{opp} has no isolated vertices. Then the universal C*-algebra with generators $\{V_s : s \in S\}$ subject to the relations*

- (1) $V_s^* V_s = 1$ for each $s \in S$;
- (2) $V_s V_t = V_t V_s$ and $V_s^* V_t = V_t^* V_s^*$ if s and t are adjacent in Γ ;
- (3) $V_s^* V_t = 0$ if s and t are distinct and not adjacent in Γ ;
- (4) $\prod_{s \in S_\lambda} (I - V_s V_s^*) = 0$ for each $S_\lambda \subset S$ spanning a finite connected component of Γ^{opp} ,

is canonically isomorphic to the boundary quotient for (A_Γ, A_Γ^+) and is purely infinite and simple.

Proof. Since the boundary quotient of the right-angled Artin group $(A, A^+) = (A_\Gamma, A_\Gamma^+)$ is purely infinite and simple by Corollary 5.7, it suffices to prove the first assertion.

The first three sets of relations are a presentation of $C^*(A, A^+) = C(\Omega) \rtimes A$, so there is a canonical C*-algebra homomorphism that sends the standard generator $i(s)$ of $C^*(A, A^+)$ to V_s , for each $s \in S$. In order to conclude that this map induces an isomorphism at the level of the boundary quotient, it suffices to show that an element $\omega \in \Omega$ lies in the boundary spectrum $\partial\Omega$ if and only if each of the relations given in (4) is satisfied at ω .

The Artin group (A, A^+) has a canonical decomposition as a direct sum of graph-irreducible Artin groups

$$(A, A^+) = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (A_\lambda, A_\lambda^+)$$

corresponding to the decomposition of Γ^{opp} into its connected components. Here the indexing set Λ may be finite or countably infinite. We let S_λ denote the standard generating set for the direct factor (A_λ, A_λ^+) . Thus, viewed as a subset of S , each S_λ spans a connected component of Γ^{opp} .

Writing Ω for the Nica spectrum of (A, A^+) and Ω_λ for that of (A_λ, A_λ^+) , for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, we observe that if $\omega \in \Omega$ then $\omega = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \omega_\lambda$ where $\omega_\lambda \in \Omega_\lambda$ for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Also, ω is clearly a *maximal* element of Ω precisely when each ω_λ is maximal as an element of Ω_λ . Moreover a sequence $(\omega_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to ω in Ω if and only if the sequences $((\omega_i)_\lambda)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge to ω_λ in Ω_λ for all λ . Therefore, by Lemma 3.5, we have $\omega \in \partial\Omega$ if and only if $\omega_\lambda \in \partial\Omega_\lambda$ for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$. However, by Corollary 6.6, we have $\omega_\lambda \in \partial\Omega_\lambda$ if and only if either S_λ is infinite, or ω_λ satisfies the elementary relation S_λ (as an element of Ω_λ). Finally we observe that $\omega \in \Omega$ satisfies the relation S_λ if and only if ω_λ does. It follows that an element $\omega \in \Omega$ lies in $\partial\Omega$ if and only if it satisfies each of the relations given in (4). □

Remark 6.8. When no connected component of Γ^{opp} is finite, the relations in Theorem 6.7 (4) never arise and $C^*(A, A^+)$ itself is purely infinite and simple. Note that since such an Artin group satisfies condition (ii) of [11, Lemma 5.2], this assertion already follows from [11, Theorem 5.4]. When S is finite but not a singleton, and Γ^{opp} is connected, the set of relations (4) reduces to a single relation:

$$(6.1) \quad \prod_{s \in S} (I - V_s V_s^*) = 0;$$

At the level of $C^*(A, A^+)$, the ideal generated by the projection $\prod_{s \in S} (I - V_s V_s^*)$ is isomorphic to the compact operators on a separable Hilbert space by [15, Proposition 6.3].

7. DIRECT SUMS OF QUASI-LATTICE ORDERS AND THE NICA SPECTRUM

Recall that any right-angled Artin group (A, A^+) is canonically a direct sum of graph-irreducible right-angled Artin groups. We wish to reduce the question of topological freeness of G on closed invariant subsets of Ω to the analogous question for each irreducible factor of the quasi-lattice order (G, P) . We first introduce some basic notions and notations regarding direct products of partial actions.

Notation. In general, we shall write (G, X) to denote a partial action of a group G by partial homeomorphisms of a locally compact space X . Given a family $\{(G_\lambda, X_\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ of such partial actions, we define the *direct product of partial actions*

$$(G, X) = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G_\lambda, X_\lambda)$$

where $G = \oplus G_\lambda$, $X = \prod X_\lambda$ and where, for $g = (g_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \in G$, we define the range of g on X by $U_g = \prod U_{g_\lambda}$ and define the action of g on a point $x = (x_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \in U_{g^{-1}}$ by $g(x) = (g_\lambda(x_\lambda))_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$.

Lemma 7.1. *Suppose that $(G, X) = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G_\lambda, X_\lambda)$ is a direct product of partial actions. Then (G, X) is topologically free if and only if (G_λ, X_λ) is topologically free for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$.*

Proof. We first note that the statement that (G, X) is topologically free is equivalent to saying that if $g \in G$ fixes pointwise a nonempty open set $U \subset X$ then $g = e$.

Suppose firstly that (G_λ, X_λ) is topologically free for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$. If $g = (g_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \in G$ then $g_\lambda = e$ for all λ but a finite set $\{1, \dots, k\} \subset \Lambda$. Writing

$$X = X_1 \times \dots \times X_k \times X', \quad \text{where } X' = \prod_{\lambda \notin \{1, \dots, k\}} X_\lambda,$$

we have $g = (g_1, \dots, g_k, e)$. If $U \subset X$ is a nonempty open set then it contains a subset of the form $U_1 \times \dots \times U_k \times U'$ where each U_i is a nonempty open subset of X_i (and U' a nonempty open subset of X'). Now if g fixes U pointwise we have that g_i fixes U_i pointwise, for each $i = 1, \dots, k$. But then since each (G_i, X_i) is topologically free we deduce that each $g_i = e$ and hence $g = e$. This shows that (G, X) is topologically free.

On the other hand, if we suppose that (G, X) is topologically free then each factor (G_μ, X_μ) must be also. For if g_μ fixes pointwise a nonempty open set $U_\mu \subset X_\mu$ then setting $g_\lambda = e$ for all $\lambda \neq \mu$, the group element $g = (g_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ fixes pointwise the open set $p_\mu^{-1}(U_\mu) \subset X$, where $p_\mu : X \rightarrow X_\mu$ denotes the canonical projection. Since (G, X) is topologically free, $g = e$ and hence g_μ is trivial. \square

Lemma 7.2. *Given a partial action (G, Ω) we suppose that $\{X_i : i \in I\}$ is a collection of closed G -invariant subsets of Ω . If the restricted action (G, X_i) is topologically free for every $i \in I$ then the action (G, \bar{Z}) is topologically free, where \bar{Z} denotes the closure of the set $Z = \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$.*

Proof. If $Y \subset \Omega$ is a closed invariant subset then (G, Y) is topologically free if and only if, for every nontrivial $g \in G$ and open set $U \subset \Omega$, we have that if g fixes $U \cap Y$ then $U \cap Y = \emptyset$. Suppose that each (G, X_i) is topologically free. Then, since $U \cap Z = U \cap (\bigcup_{i \in I} X_i) = \bigcup_{i \in I} (U \cap X_i)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} g \text{ fixes } U \cap \bar{Z} &\implies g \text{ fixes } U \cap Z \implies g \text{ fixes } U \cap X_i \text{ for all } i \in I \\ &\implies U \cap X_i = \emptyset \text{ for all } i \in I \implies U \cap Z = \emptyset \implies U \cap \bar{Z} = \emptyset, \end{aligned}$$

for every nontrivial $g \in G$ and open set $U \subset \Omega$. \square

Suppose now that $(G, P) = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G_\lambda, P_\lambda)$ is a direct sum of quasi-lattice orders (G_λ, P_λ) . As usual we write Ω for the Nica spectrum associated to (G, P) and Ω_λ for the Nica spectrum of the summand (G_λ, P_λ) , for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$. We then have the following:

Lemma 7.3. *The Nica spectrum Ω is canonically homeomorphic to $\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \Omega_\lambda$, where the canonical partial action of G on Ω is just the product of the canonical partial actions of the direct summands: namely, for $g = (g_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ and $\omega = (\omega_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ we have $g(\omega) = (g_\lambda(\omega_\lambda))_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$.*

Proof. Let $p_\lambda : G \rightarrow G_\lambda$ and $i_\lambda : G_\lambda \rightarrow G$ denote the canonical projection and inclusion for each summand G_λ of G . The projection p_λ naturally induces a continuous map (also denoted p_λ) from Ω onto Ω_λ , for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$. To check continuity, observe that if $t \in G_\lambda$ and H is a finite subset of P_λ determining a basic open set $V(t, tH) \subset \Omega_\lambda$ then $p_\lambda^{-1}(V(t, tH)) = V(i_\lambda(t), i_\lambda(tH))$. (Note that if $\omega \in \Omega$ and $x \in G_\lambda$ then $i_\lambda(x) \in \omega$ if and only if $x \in p_\lambda(\omega)$). It follows that the product map

$$f := (p_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} : \Omega \rightarrow \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \Omega_\lambda,$$

is continuous. It is clear that f is equivariant with respect to the canonical partial actions, as claimed in the Lemma. Next we shall show that f is a homeomorphism.

Given $\underline{\omega} = (\omega_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \in \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \Omega_\lambda$ we define $\widehat{\underline{\omega}}$ to be the directed hereditary closure of the union of the subsets $i_\lambda(\omega_\lambda)$ in G . We claim that

$$\widehat{\underline{\omega}} = \{g \in G : p_\lambda(g) \in \omega_\lambda \text{ for all } \lambda \in \Lambda\}.$$

It is easy to check that the right hand side is hereditary, directed and contains all the $i_\lambda(\omega_\lambda)$, and so it contains $\widehat{\underline{\omega}}$. Conversely, suppose β is a directed hereditary subset of G containing every $i_\lambda(\omega_\lambda)$. If $g \in G$ satisfies $p_\lambda(g) \in \omega_\lambda$, then $i_\lambda(p_\lambda(g)) \in i_\lambda(\omega_\lambda) \subset \beta$. Since g is the least common upper bound of its coordinates $i_\lambda(p_\lambda(g))$ and β is directed, then $g \in \beta$, finishing the proof of the claim.

It follows that, for any $\underline{\omega}$ as above, $p_\lambda(\widehat{\underline{\omega}}) = \omega_\lambda$ for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, and so $\underline{\omega} = f(\widehat{\underline{\omega}})$. Hence f is surjective. On the other hand, given $\omega \in \Omega$, one easily checks that $(p_\lambda(\omega))_{\lambda \in \Lambda} = \underline{\omega}$, from which it follows that f is injective. This shows that f is a continuous bijection between compact Hausdorff spaces, hence, by a standard argument, its inverse is also continuous, finishing the proof. \square

Proposition 7.4. *Suppose that $(G, P) = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G_\lambda, P_\lambda)$ is a direct sum of quasi-lattice orders (G_λ, P_λ) , and let Ω and Ω_λ , $\lambda \in \Lambda$, denote the associated Nica spectra. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The canonical partial action of G on Ω is topologically free on every closed invariant subset.*
- (ii) *For each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the canonical partial action of G_λ on Ω_λ is topologically free on every closed invariant subset.*

Proof. Recall that by Lemma 7.3 the canonical action (G, Ω) may be written as a product of actions

$$(G, \Omega) = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda).$$

Let $\omega \in \Omega$ and let $X(\omega)$ be the smallest closed invariant subset of Ω containing ω , i.e. the intersection of all closed invariant subsets containing ω . If $\omega = (\omega_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, then we may write $X_\lambda(\omega_\lambda)$ for the smallest closed invariant subset of Ω_λ containing ω_λ . One easily observes that $X(\omega) = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda(\omega_\lambda)$.

It follows from the above observation that any closed invariant set $X \subset \Omega$ may be expressed as the closure of a union of products of closed invariant sets belonging to the factors Ω_λ ,

$$X = \overline{\bigcup_{\omega \in X} X(\omega)} = \overline{\bigcup_{\omega \in X} \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda(\omega_\lambda)}.$$

The statement that (ii) implies (i) now follows by Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2. The converse, that (i) implies (ii), may be easily deduced from Lemma 7.1 and the fact that if X_0 is a closed invariant subset of Ω_{λ_0} then $X_0 \times \prod_{\lambda \neq \lambda_0} \Omega_\lambda$ is a closed invariant subset of Ω . \square

A closed invariant subset of Ω shall be called a *component* subset if it is of the form $X = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda$ where $X_\lambda = \Omega_\lambda$ for all but at most one factor. Equivalently, a component subset X of Ω is the spectrum of a family of elementary relations coming from a single summand $(G_{\lambda_0}, P_{\lambda_0})$ of (G, P) . The proof of Proposition 7.4 above rests on the observation that every closed invariant set of Ω can be expressed as the closure of a union of intersections of component subsets.

We would like to interpret the above decomposition of closed invariant sets in terms of defining relations. We first observe that, quite generally, for $H, K \in \mathcal{Q}$ and $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{Q}$, one has

$$\Omega_{\{H \cup K\}} = \Omega_{\{H\}} \cup \Omega_{\{K\}} \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_{\mathcal{R}} = \bigcap_{R \in \mathcal{R}} \Omega_{\{R\}}.$$

We shall say that a closed invariant subset X of Ω is *principal* if it can be written as the spectrum of a single elementary relation, namely $X = \Omega_{\{H\}}$ for some $H \in \mathcal{Q}$. A *principal component subset* is therefore a closed invariant set of the form $\Omega_{\{H\}}$ where the elementary relation H lies in a single irreducible summand of (G, P) .

The equality $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}} = \bigcap_{R \in \mathcal{R}} \Omega_{\{R\}}$ stated above, together with Lemma 3.2, implies that every closed invariant subset of Ω is expressible as the intersection of a countable collection of principal closed invariant sets.

In particular, *any component subset may be written as the intersection of a countable collection of principal component subsets*. We now have:

Proposition 7.5. *Suppose that $(G, P) = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G_\lambda, P_\lambda)$ is a direct sum of quasi-lattice orders (G_λ, P_λ) , and let Ω and Ω_λ , $\lambda \in \Lambda$, denote the associated Nica spectra. Suppose moreover that, for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the component Nica spectrum Ω_λ has only finitely many closed invariant subsets. Then, every closed invariant subset of Ω may be written as a countable intersection of finite unions of principal component subsets. In other words, every closed invariant subset of Ω is the spectrum $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}$ of a set \mathcal{R} of elementary relations such that each relation $R \in \mathcal{R}$ is the union of finitely many subsets, each belonging to a single direct summand P_λ of P .*

Proof. By the preceding remarks it clearly suffices to prove the statement for any principal closed invariant set $X = \Omega_{\{H\}}$, for $H \in \mathcal{Q}$. Since H is a finite set of elements of $P = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} P_\lambda$, there is a finite collection $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\} \subset \Lambda$ such that H is contained in the factor $P' = P_{\lambda_1} \times \dots \times P_{\lambda_m}$. We may write

$$\Omega = \Omega' \times \Omega'' \quad \text{where} \quad \Omega' = \Omega_{\lambda_1} \times \dots \times \Omega_{\lambda_m} \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega'' = \prod_{\lambda \notin \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\}} \Omega_\lambda.$$

Then $X = \Omega_{\{H\}}$ has the form $X' \times \Omega''$, where X' is a closed invariant subset of Ω' . By our previous remarks, X' may be expressed as the closure of a union of intersections of principal component subsets of Ω' . However, since we suppose that every component Ω_λ has only finitely many closed invariant subsets, it follows that Ω' has only finitely many component subsets and, in particular, only finitely many principal component subsets. Thus any closed invariant subset of Ω' , and in particular X' , can in fact be written as a *finite* union of *finite* intersections of principal component subsets. Alternatively, by de Morgan's Law, X' may be written as a finite

intersection of finite unions of principal component subsets. Restoring the factor Ω'' everywhere we now have X as a finite intersection of finite unions of principal component subsets. \square

8. THE LATTICE OF IDEALS OF $C^*(A, A^+)$ FOR A RIGHT-ANGLED ARTIN GROUP

In [4] it was proved that, in the case of a right-angled Artin group (A, A^+) , the Toeplitz algebra $\mathcal{T}(A, A^+)$ is universal for isometric representations satisfying Nica's covariance condition. That is, $\mathcal{T}(A, A^+) \cong C^*(A, A^+)$. By combining results of the preceding sections we are now able to completely describe the structure of the lattice of ideals of this C*-algebra when (A, A^+) has no direct (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) factor (equivalently, when A has trivial centre, or Γ^{opp} has no isolated points).

Proposition 8.1. *Let (A, A^+) denote a right-angled Artin group with the standard quasi-lattice order and let Ω denote the associated Nica spectrum. Suppose that (A, A^+) has no direct (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) factor. Then the canonical partial action of A on Ω is amenable and topologically free on every closed invariant subset, and the map $F \mapsto \langle C_0(\Omega \setminus F) \rangle$ is an inclusion-reversing isomorphism between the lattice of closed invariant subsets of Ω and the lattice of ideals in $C^*(A, A^+)$.*

Proof. By Corollary 4.8, the restriction of the canonical partial action of A to each closed invariant subset of Ω is amenable. Let Γ be the graph defining A , and recall from Example 6.5 that (A, A^+) decomposes canonically as a direct sum of graph-irreducible right-angled Artin groups, corresponding to the connected components of the opposite graph Γ^{opp} . In the irreducible case, by Corollary 6.6, there are at most two closed invariant sets, namely Ω and $\partial\Omega$. By [10, Proposition 6.6] the action is always topologically free on Ω , and topological freeness on $\partial\Omega$ is proved in Corollary 5.7 under the assumption that Γ has no (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) factor. It follows, by Proposition 7.4, that the partial action is topologically free on all closed invariant sets in the general case, and an application of [10, Theorem 3.5], as restated in Theorem 1.2, finishes the proof. \square

Let (A, A^+) be a right-angled Artin group with Nica spectrum Ω . If \mathcal{R} is a set of elementary relations in A^+ or, more precisely, if \mathcal{R} is a collection of finite subsets of A^+ , then we may speak of the *ideal generated by \mathcal{R}* to mean the ideal of $C^*(A, A^+)$ generated by the elementary functions $f_H := \prod_{h \in H} (1 - 1_h)$ for $H \in \mathcal{R}$. This ideal corresponds to the closed invariant subset $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}$ under the correspondence of Proposition 8.1. We shall say that an elementary relation H is a *consequence* of the elementary relation K if $f_H = 0$ whenever $f_K = 0$, that is, if $\Omega_{\{H\}} \supseteq \Omega_{\{K\}}$.

Definition 8.2. Let $(A, A^+) = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (A_{\lambda}, A_{\lambda}^+)$ denote the canonical decomposition of a right-angled Artin group into its irreducible factors. For each $\lambda \in \Lambda$ we shall write S_{λ} for the standard generating set of the summand $(A_{\lambda}, A_{\lambda}^+)$, and write $\Lambda_f = \{\lambda \in \Lambda : S_{\lambda} \text{ finite}\}$ for the set indices associated to the finitely generated irreducible direct factors of (A, A^+) , corresponding to the finite connected components of Γ^{opp} . By a *basic* relation we mean any elementary relation of the form

$$S_B := \cup_{\lambda \in B} S_{\lambda} \quad \text{for } B \text{ a finite subset of } \Lambda_f.$$

We denote by $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ the Boolean lattice of finite subsets of Λ_f ordered by *reverse* inclusion. Note that $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ has a maximal element, namely the empty set \emptyset , while the basic relation $S_{\emptyset} = \emptyset$, interpreted as the empty product $f_{\emptyset} = 1 \in C_0(\Omega)$, generates the whole algebra $C^*(A, A^+)$ as an ideal.

In the usual combinatorial terminology, a hereditary subset of a partially ordered set \mathcal{P} is referred to as an *ideal* of \mathcal{P} . We include the empty set as an ideal, the empty ideal. The ideals of a partially ordered set form a lattice, where meets and joins are given by taking intersections and unions of ideals respectively. An ideal of \mathcal{P} is said to be generated by a subset of \mathcal{P} if it is the smallest ideal containing the given subset. Finally, we observe that the ideals of $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ form

a *complete* lattice, with maximal ideal the ideal generated by \emptyset , and minimal ideal the empty one.

Theorem 8.3. *Let $(A, A^+) = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (A_\lambda, A_\lambda^+)$ denote the canonical decomposition of a right-angled Artin group into its irreducible factors, and suppose that no factor of this decomposition is isomorphic to (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}) . For each ideal $\mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ let $\phi(\mathcal{I})$ denote the ideal $\langle \prod_{s \in S_B} (1 - 1_s) : B \in \mathcal{B} \rangle$, generated by the basic relations S_B for $B \in \mathcal{B}$. Then ϕ is an order isomorphism of the lattice of ideals of the Boolean lattice $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ to the lattice of ideals of the C^* -algebra $C^*(A, A^+)$, which maps the principal ideal of $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ generated by the finite set $B \subset \Lambda_f$ to the principal ideal generated by the basic relation S_B .*

Proof. We first observe that if $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{C}$ in $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$, then clearly $\phi(\mathcal{B}) \subset \phi(\mathcal{C})$, so ϕ is an order preserving map from the lattice of ideals of $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ into the lattice of ideals of $C^*(A, A^+)$. Also notice that if $\mathcal{B} = \langle B \rangle$, then $\phi(\mathcal{B}) = \langle S_B \rangle$.

Let $\Omega^{(\lambda)}$ denote the Nica spectrum for the irreducible factor (A_λ, A_λ^+) . By Corollary 6.6 we have that $\partial\Omega^{(\lambda)} = \Omega_{\{S_\lambda\}}^{(\lambda)}$ if $\lambda \in \Lambda_f$ and $\partial\Omega^{(\lambda)} = \Omega^{(\lambda)}$ otherwise. These being the only closed invariant sets in each factor, any finite union of principal component subsets is necessarily of the form $\Omega_{\{S_B\}}$ for some basic relation S_B . (Recall the equation $\Omega_{\{H \cup K\}} = \Omega_{\{H\}} \cup \Omega_{\{K\}}$). It follows from Proposition 7.5 that every closed invariant subset of Ω is of the form $\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}$ for \mathcal{B} a collection of basic relations. In order to see that ϕ is surjective, let \mathcal{I} be an ideal in $C^*(A, A^+)$. By Theorem 8.1 \mathcal{I} is generated by a closed invariant subset of Ω , which is of the form $\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}$. It is easy to check that $\phi(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{I}$.

It remains to show that $\phi(\mathcal{B}) \leq \phi(\mathcal{C})$ implies $\mathcal{B} \leq \mathcal{C}$, for all ideals \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} of $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$; clearly this implies injectivity of ϕ and will complete the proof. Given $B \in \mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$, we may write

$$(G_B, P_B) = \prod_{\lambda \in B} (G_\lambda, P_\lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad (G_B^\perp, P_B^\perp) = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda \setminus B} (G_\lambda, P_\lambda),$$

and define the directed hereditary set

$$\omega_B = P_B^{-1} \times G_B^\perp \subset G = G_B \times G_B^\perp.$$

Let C be a finite subset of Λ_f , and observe that ω_B satisfies the basic relation S_C if and only if C is not a subset of B . In particular, ω_B does not satisfy S_B . It follows that if the relation S_B is a consequence of some set of basic relations \mathcal{R} then there is some $S_C \in \mathcal{R}$ with $C \subseteq B$, for otherwise we would have $\omega_B \in \Omega_{\mathcal{R}}$ but $\omega_B \notin \Omega_{\mathcal{R} \cup \{f_B\}}$.

Suppose now that the ideal \mathcal{B} is generated by the set $\{B_i : i \in I\}$ of elements of $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$, and similarly, that the ideal \mathcal{C} is generated by the set $\{C_j : j \in J\}$. Then $\phi(\mathcal{B})$ is generated by the collection of basic relations $\{S_{B_i} : i \in I\}$ and $\phi(\mathcal{C})$ by the collection $\{S_{C_j} : j \in J\}$. Suppose that $\phi(\mathcal{B}) \leq \phi(\mathcal{C})$. Then, for each $i \in I$, the basic relation S_{B_i} is a consequence of the relations \mathcal{C} and so, by the previous argument, there is some $j \in J$ such that $C_j \subseteq B_i$, or rather $B_i \leq C_j$. It follows that $\mathcal{I} \leq \mathcal{J}$. \square

Remark 8.4. Note that each ideal of $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ is uniquely generated by a set of mutually incomparable elements (two finite sets $B, C \in \mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$ are said to be incomparable if neither $B \subseteq C$ nor $C \subseteq B$). This leads to an effective method for performing computations in the lattice of ideals of $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_f)$, and hence in the lattice of ideals of $C^*(A, A^+)$ for any right-angled Artin group with trivial centre.

Finally, from this point of view it is clear that, for a right-angled Artin group A with trivial centre, the maximal proper ideal of $C^*(A, A^+)$ is generated by the basic relations $\{S_B : B \text{ is a singleton}\}$, that is the elementary relations $\{S_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda_f\}$ corresponding to the finite

connected components of Γ^{opp} . This leads immediately to the set of relations given in Theorem 6.7 (4) for the presentation of the boundary quotient. More generally, we have the following statement:

Corollary 8.5. *Suppose Γ is a simplicial graph with set of vertices S (finite or infinite) such that Γ^{opp} has no isolated vertices. Let $C^*(\Gamma)$ denote the universal C^* -algebra with generators $\{V_s : s \in S\}$ subject to the relations*

- (1) $V_s^* V_s = 1$ for each $s \in S$,
- (2) $V_s V_t = V_t V_s$ and $V_s^* V_t = V_t^* V_s^*$ if s and t are adjacent in Γ ,
- (3) $V_s^* V_t = 0$ if s and t are distinct and not adjacent in Γ .

Then each quotient of $C^(\Gamma)$ is obtained by imposing a further collection of relations of the form*

- (R) $\prod_{s \in S_i} (I - V_s V_s^*) = 0$ for $i \in I$, where each $S_i \subset S$ spans a finite union of finite connected components of Γ^{opp} .

Moreover, we may always reduce the above presentation to one in which no two sets S_i and S_j used are contained one in the other.

Example 8.6. (a) Suppose Γ has a finite set of vertices S and no edges, so that A_Γ is the free group $\mathbb{F}_{|S|}$ on $|S|$ generators and $C^*(\Gamma)$ is the Toeplitz-Cuntz algebra $\mathcal{T}_{|S|}$. In this case Γ^{opp} is connected and the only possible nontrivial collection of relations, to be added as in part (R) above, is Cuntz's $\prod_{s \in S} (1 - 1_s) = 1 - \sum_{s \in S} 1_s = 0$.

(b) Suppose Γ consists of two finite sets of vertices A and B with no edges from A to A or from B to B but with everything in A adjacent to everything in B . Then $A_\Gamma \cong \mathbb{F}_{|A|} \times \mathbb{F}_{|B|}$, and $C^*(\Gamma)$ is the tensor product of the Toeplitz-Cuntz algebras associated to A and B . In this case Γ^{opp} has two (finite) connected components A and B , and the possible (reduced) sets of additional relations are

- (R1) $\prod_{s \in A \cup B} (1 - 1_s) = 0$
- (R2) $\prod_{s \in A} (1 - 1_s) = 0$;
- (R3) $\prod_{s \in B} (1 - 1_s) = 0$
- (R4) $\prod_{s \in A} (1 - 1_s) = 0$ and $\prod_{s \in B} (1 - 1_s) = 0$

giving rise to the four proper quotients, with the boundary quotient being given by (R4).

(c) Suppose Γ has four vertices $\{a, b, c, d\}$ and three edges $\{a, b\}$ $\{b, c\}$ $\{c, d\}$ (the Artin group of Γ is not a direct nor a free product of smaller ones). Then Γ^{opp} is connected, so there is only one nontrivial set of relations (R): $(1 - 1_a)(1 - 1_b)(1 - 1_c)(1 - 1_d)$ and there is only one nontrivial quotient of $C^*(\Gamma)$, namely the boundary quotient.

Note that the different quotients of the algebra $C^*(\Gamma)$ are distinguished (as quotients of the same algebra) by the reduced presentations described in Corollary 8.5. However, we do not yet know how to classify these algebras up to $*$ -isomorphism. Nor do we know, for that matter, how to classify the boundary quotients of $C^*(\Gamma)$, for different Γ 's, up to $*$ -isomorphism. On the positive side with respect to this question, in ongoing joint work with B. Abadie, we have been able to show in several situations (but believe to be true in general) that the order in K_0 of the identity element of the boundary quotient of $C^*(\Gamma)$ is $|\chi(\Gamma) - 1|$, where $\chi(\Gamma)$ is the Euler characteristic of Γ , viewed as a simplicial complex.

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